The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII......NO. 5481. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 18, 1869. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

The Irish Church Question in the House of Commons.

A Proposition to Continue the Union of the Churches Defeated.

Exciting Debate in the French Corps Legislatif.

French Troops to be Speedily Withdrawn from Rome.

The Spanish Nation to be Ruled by a Directory.

Cuban Volunteers Fraternizing with the Insurgent Forces.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Tory Opposition to Disestablishment of the Irish Church.

LONDON, Saturday, April 17.

The debate in the House of Commons on the Irish Church bill was resumed last evening. Mr. DISRAELI moved to omit the following clause from the bill:

"On and after the first day of January, 1871, the said union, created by act of Parliament, between the Churches of England and Ireland, shall be dissolved, and the said Church of Ireland, hereinafter referred to as the 'said Church,' shall cease to be established by law."

Mr. DISRAELI supported his proposition in a speech of considerable length, contending that the above clause destroyed the supremacy of the Crown and placed the Church at a disadvantage.

Sir ROBERT P. COLLIER and Sir ROUNDELL PALMER spoke in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. GLADSTONE also made a speech against the amendment. He traversed the statements made by Mr. DISRAELI. He thought, notwithstanding this clause, that the supremacy of the Crown would continue to exist, but in an altered form. If this amendment were successful it would absolutely destroy the bill. The union of the churches would continue, but that union must not be enforced by Parliamentary bonds.

Mr. DISRAELI replied. He admitted that his intention was to aim a mortal blow at the bill; but if the motion were accepted the Government could still continue their disendowment policy.

At length the House divided on Mr. DISRAELI'S motion, as follows:

For	221
Against	344
Government majority	123

The result was received with tremendous cheers by the Liberals.

Close of the Newmarket Races.

LONDON, Saturday, April 17.

The Newmarket Craven Meeting closed yesterday with five races, the most interesting one being a sweepstakes of ten sovereigns each for two-year olds; colts to carry 122 pounds, fillies 120 pounds; 3 furlongs 217 yards; eleven subscribers and four starters.

Lord St. Vincent's b. f. Violet, by Thunderbolt, out of Bargain	1
Mr. F. Elliot's br. c. Elferon, by Weatherbit, out of Fayaway	2
Lord Falmouth's f. Lady Betty, by Trumpeter, out of Miss Bowser	3

The betting was 2 to 1 against *Violet*; even on *Elferon*, and 3 to 1 against *Lady Betty*.

FRANCE.

Speech of M. Thiers on the Liberty of France.

PARIS, Saturday, April 17.

The Corps Legislatif was to-day the scene of wild excitement. M. THIERS, in a speech, denounced what is called "the commercial liberty of France as, like the political liberties of the French people, a farce." These words occasioned a heated dispute between the President and M. THIERS, which lasted some time, and threatened to break up the session, but was finally appeased.

M. QUERTIER in some remarks, demanded that the regulation of commercial treaties be vested in the Corps Legislatif, instead of the Crown.

SPAIN.

Directory of Serrano, Prim and Olozaga.

MADRID, Saturday, April 17.

A Directory is said to have been formed, the members of which are SERRANO, PRIM and OLOZAGA.

PORTUGAL.

Dread of a Military Rising.

LISBON, Saturday, April 17.

A military rising is feared in Oporto, and the strictest precautions have been taken by the Government.

ROME.

Withdrawal of the French Troops.

ROME, Saturday, April 17.

It is rumored that the Emperor NAPOLEON has ordered the evacuation of Rome by the French troops in June.

AUSTRIA.

President of the Cisleithian Ministry.

VIENNA, Saturday, April 17.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH has by an autograph decree named Count EDOUARD DE TAAFE President of the Cisleithian Ministry, or Council of the Empire.

ITALY.

Royal Visit to Lisbon.

FORENCE, Saturday, April 17.

It has been decided that the Duke of AOSTA will visit Lisbon.

NORTH GERMANY.

Responsibility of Prussian Ministers.

BERLIN, Saturday, April 17.

Count BISMARCK has accepted the interpretation of the Responsibility of Ministers' bill, which has just been passed by the North German Parliament. The design of the measure is to check the opposition to the actual management of business.

BELGIUM.

Strike and Rioting by the Belgian Miners.

BRUSSELS, Saturday, April 17.

A strike among the miners near Mons occurred yesterday. The latest dispatches from there state that there was rioting in that region, and much alarm prevailed.

Grain Association Organized in Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 17.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce a special committee reported in favor of organizing a grain association with a capital of $200,000. Directors and officers will be elected as soon as $50,000 shall have been subscribed, $10,000 of which was subscribed to-night. A committee was appointed to call on the banks and insurance companies and ascertain if they would coöperate by advancing on warehouse receipts. Two bank Presidents present signified their readiness to aid the movement. The meeting adjourned to Wednesday night next.

MEXICO.

Opening of the Mexican Congress—The Speaker Rates the Mexican Journalists—Charges Against the Minister of War—No Rupture Between Juarez and Rosecrans.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 17.

Dates from the City of Mexico to the 10th inst. have been received.

The session of the Mexican Congress was opened on the 1st inst. The speech of President JUAREZ was unimportant.

The speech of Señor LOMUS, the Speaker of the House, animadverted severely upon the course of the Mexican journals and the public, in attributing personal motives to the members of Congress, on account of their action there. He declared such charges unfounded and insulting.

The following laws have been submitted to Congress: To levy a tax upon mines; to substitute stamps for stamped paper; to abolish custom duties in the interior; to tax arable lands; to issue $18,000,000 in paper currency.

Charges have been preferred in Congress against the Minister of War for his action in the Puebla and Yucatan affairs, which are said to have been cowardly assassinations. Colonel CABALLOS, who commanded during the disturbances in Yucatan, has also been indicted.

Minister ROMERO presented to Congress an able financial report approved by the rest of the Ministry except LERDO DE TEJADA, who had influenced the tools of President JUAREZ against it. It was expected they would procure the tabling of the report by Congress. The Treasury deficit is $9,500,000.

Congress will suspend certain articles of the Constitution in order to warrant a vigorous prosecution of robbers—which means to execute bandits or suspected persons without trial.

The American Colonel MAYERS is still held in prison. LERDO DE TEJADA declares that he is kept in jail purposely, as he affords a fine opportunity to snub Americans in the treatment of one of their countrymen.

The Sonora revolutionists, it was expected, would declare in favor of the annexation of Mexico to the United States. Other northern States are said to be ready for the same course.

The reports of a quarrel between Minister ROSECRANS and President JUAREZ are unfounded.

A general crisis in the affairs of the Government is imminent. The revolution in Sinaloa is increasing. JESUS GARCIA, at the head of 400 men, has pronounced against the Government.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *San Salvador* is engaged in inspecting the ports of Tehuantepec.

General BUCETA arrived here to-day.

In honor of the Catalonian volunteers, now hourly expected to arrive from Spain, arches have been erected in the vicinity of the Muelta, and other preparations made for an enthusiastic reception.

The Government to-day seized several lots of sugar belonging to persons named in General DULCE'S proclamation of yesterday. Hereafter the permission of the Government will be required to enable any person to sell property and produce of all kinds.

Sailed, steamer *Liberty*, for Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, April 17.

The *Advertiser* publishes to-morrow a letter from Bayamo, Cuba, dated the 7th inst., announcing the arrival there of three expeditions from Florida, and the union of the volunteer and patriot forces, which are increasing daily. It says the Spanish troops are deserting and joining the patriots.

Fire in Baltimore—Number of Firemen Injured.

BALTIMORE, Md., Saturday, April 17.

A fire broke out about 9 o'clock to-night in the carpenter shop of J. BRIELL, No. 14 McClelland-alley, between Baltimore and Fayette streets, in the part occupied by COOK (colored) as a cooper shop. The building was a two-and-a-half story brick. Shortly after the fire broke out, the front wall fell outwards in the alley, and a number of firemen were injured. J. ROSS, Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, was impaled on an iron railing, the spear-head of an iron rod piercing his left side near the lung. He is very seriously, if not fatally, wounded. Eight or nine firemen are seriously hurt, and three others are still in the ruins. The fire has been extinguished, and they will soon be got out. The loss on building and stock will amount to several thousand dollars.

The Old and New School Presbyterians.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 17.

The Chicago Presbytery, Old School, just adjourned after a two day's session at Morris, Ill., adopted a resolution in favor of reunion, either upon the term proposed by the majority of the New School Presbyters, namely, the omission of the explanatory clauses of the first article of the basis, and the omission from the basis of the tenth article, or upon the basis of the common standard of both churches, leaving all the arrangements in the hands of the General Assembly, and complete the reunion without further reference to the Presbyters. The delegates to the General Assembly were instructed to act in accordance with the spirit of this resolution.

Committal of a Contumacious Witness in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 17th.

In the Senate to-day, THOMAS DREW was again arraigned, in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and persisting in his refusal to be sworn as a witness before the Joint Special Committee appointed to investigate certain charges against certain railway companies for improperly influencing the legislation, an order passed committing him (DREW) to the Suffolk Jail for twenty-five days, unless, in the meantime, he assents to the requirements of the committee.

British Ship Ashore at Cape Cod.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 17.

The British ship *Queen of the Age*, from Yokohama, *via* New-York, went ashore at 3:30 o'clock this morning, between Nasett and Highland Light, Cape Cod. She went on at high water, but as the sea is very smooth and the wind is off shore, it is expected she will be got off without much damage. Assistance has been sent to her. She has on board 10,000 packages of tea.

Railway Employe Crushed to Death.

WORCESTER, Mass., Saturday, April 17.

An employe of the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, named CLARK, was crushed to death this morning while shackling cars in the freight yard in this city.

The old Red House, on the Clappville road, five miles from this city, was burned this morning by fire in the woods; loss $2,000.

Assassination of a Member of the Georgia Legislature.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, April 17.

Dr. BENJAMIN AYER, a member of the Georgia Legislature, was found on Friday morning lying dead by the roadside, near Louisville, Ga. He had been shot between the eyes.

Survey of the Ohio Suspension Bridge.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 17.

Commisioners from New-York have been viewing the Suspension Bridge to-day with a view to get plans for a similar bridge over East River.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CLEVELAND, April 17.—SHOLL'S slaughter-house was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss was $12,000; and the insurance $8,500. Sparks communicated the fire to the barrel-works of O. W. CROWELL, which were destroyed, entailing a loss of $12,000, insurance $5,000. The danger to a portion of the city was imminent, on account of the high winds prevailing at the time.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 17.—The salvage on the ship *Dolores Urgarte* is $3,300.

CONNELLSBURG, Penn., April 17.—W. L. VALENTINE was assaulted within a half a mile of this place last night, dragged from his house and robbed of $450.

WASHINGTON.

Fifty More Nominations by the President—Nominations Confirmed—The Adjournment of the Senate.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 17.

Exactly fifty new nominations were sent by the President to-day to the Senate. A. T. TORBERT, of Delaware, nominated to be Minister at San Salvador, and ALEX. L. RUSSELL, of Pennsylvania, who goes as Minister to Ecuador, are both old Generals of the Army of the Potomac. The former was distinguished as a cavalry officer, and the latter won his honors as commander of the Pennsylvania infantry. F. E. DUMAS, a colored man from Louisiana, who has been sent in for the Mission to Liberia, is favorably spoken of by persons from that State for his ability. B. D. KEIM, who was withdrawn on Thursday for the Foo Chow Consulship, was to-day renominated for Kingiang, China. The bulk of the nominations consisted of minor post-office appointments, about which there was no struggle of any consequence.

THE SENATE CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed the nomination of C. C. CROWE to be Governor of New-Mexico. Mr. CROWE was strongly urged by Senator WARNER, and there was quite a discussion on his case. The newspaper attacks on Mr. CROWE are, in many respects erroneous. He was not a voluntary participant in the late war, and was forced into the army only under the general conscription. At the close of hostilities he took an active part in his State in forwarding the work of reconstruction, and was on the stump last Fall for GRANT and COLFAX. WILLIAM A. HOWARD, of Michigan, was also confirmed as Minister to China, in place of J. ROSS BROWNE.

ADJOURNMENT.

The probabilities are that the Senate will adjourn on Wednesday or Thursday of the ensuing week. The President has not so far afforded any indication of the number of nominations likely to be sent in, but it is generally believed that the list is about exhausted. All the principal offices have been distributed, and it is surmised that there will be few, if any more changes until next December. The Senate has several treaties still unacted on before it, but they might be all disposed of in one day. It is pretty certain that the San Juan Treaty will be rejected.

The number of people at the Capitol to-day was so small that it cannot be dignified with the name of a crowd. The President's Message was received about 3 o'clock, after which almost all those who had gone there in the hope of learning something new or of witnessing an excitement quietly went to their homes and hotels.

THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Mr. HARVEY, contractor and builder has instituted a suit for $14,000 against General HOWARD. Mr. HARVEY was the contractor for the erection of Howard University. And this suit grows out of a contract made with General HOWARD, in which it was specified that the brick should be the patent of which the University is built. This suit will probably bring out some interesting facts connected with the patent brick, among them the written protest, said to be signed by Professer LOOMIS and Dr. SUNDERLAND, in which they condemned the patent brick, and declared the building unsafe.

COLORED DELEGATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

A delegation of colored preachers of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, now in conference in this city, waited upon President GRANT this morning, headed by Bishops JONES and MOORE. They were kindly received by the President, and an address was delivered by Rev. W. F. BUTLER, of New-York, congratulating the President on his election to the position he now worthily fills, and thanking him for his impartial administration of laws, and pledging him the support of the colored people and their prayers for his success. The President replied briefly, thanking them for the sentiments expressed, and said he would endeavor to so administer the laws as to have peace at home and abroad, and to do justice to all races and colors, and if he failed it would not be from any want of good intention on his part. He then shook hands with each member of the delegation and they withdrew.

TRANSPORTATION OF BONDED GOODS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the postponement, until July 1, of the operation of recent regulations requiring all railroads and transportation lines carrying dutiable goods to be bonded for that purpose.

PERSONAL.

General ELY S. PARKER, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was at the Interior Department this morning, and had an interview with Secretary COX. He has not yet received his commission, but it will be ready for him early next week, and he will enter upon the discharge of his duties in the course of a few days.

The vote upon the nomination of EBENEZER D. BASSETT, (colored) of Philadelphia, who was confirmed by the Senate yesterday as Minister to Hayti, was forty-eight yeas to five nays.

Secretary BORIE left this city for his home last night, to be absent until next week.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 17.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Alfred T. A. Torbert, of Delaware, Minister to Salvador.

Alex. T. Russell, of Pennsylvania, Minister to Ecuador.

H. A. Mellen, of Arkansas, Minister to the Sandwich Islands.

F. E. Dumas, (colored,) of Lousiana, Minister to Liberia.

T. J. Coffey, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of Legations at St. Petersburg.

Consuls.

Hugo Hildbrandt, of North Carolina, at Canea.

De B. Randolph Keim, of Pennsylvania, at Kinkiang.

Nathaniel Niles, of Illinois, at Victoria.

James Park, of Indiana, at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Charles G. Dyer, of Illinois, at Bristol.

David S. Pinnett, of West Virginia, Melbourne.

Registers of Land Offices.

John P. Owens, Taylor's Falls, Minnesota.

Ansell Smith, Dunleisk, Minnesota.

L. Kaaker, Alexandria, Minnesota.

Charles A. Gilmore, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

Robert Gardner, Humboldt, California.

Charles H. Gere, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Edward K. Valentine, West Point, Nebraska.

John H. Stephens, Legrand, Oregon.

Edwin Frey, Lewiston, Idaho.

Receivers of Public Money.

John M. Failland, Detroit, Mich.

Wm. F. Chapin, Lincoln, Nebraska.

James Hont, Boise City, Idaho.

Surveyor-General.

Ely Davis, for Nebraska.

Pension Agent.

Joseph P. Moore, Portsmouth, N. H.

Miscellaneous.

George W. Bowie, to be Naval Officer at San Francisco.

Simeon Wolff, Recorder of Deeds for District of Columbia.

Wm. W. Rockwell, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the Sixteenth District of New-York.

Elijah J. Payton, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi.

John Milledge, United States Attorney for Georgia.

Postmasters.

Edward A. Clifford, Evanstown, Ill.; S. O. Dunbar, Taunton, Mass.; William H. B. Currier, Amesbury, Mass.; John E. Mole, Adams, Mass.; E. G. Pierce, Jr., Portsmouth, H. H.; Fred. M. Platt, Portchester, N. Y.; D. P. Frisbee, Morrisania, N. Y.; William Parker, Wenona Station, Ill.; George G. Pond, Milford, Mass.; William M. Ward, Peabody, Mass.; K. V. Martin, Marblehead, Mass.; John Batchelder, Lynn, Mass.; Thomas J. Sherwood, Marysville, Cal.; S. Christy, Nyack, N. Y.; Mrs. K. B. Johnson, Leavenworth City, Kansas; James M. Taylor, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Wm. Logan, at Hagerstown, Md.; Joseph R. Jackson, at Union City, Ind.; Hiram L. Grant, at Goldsboro, Ohio; John C. Moon, at Wilmington, Ohio; Robert C. Kinkead, at Greenfield, Ohio; John M. Barrera, at Hillsboro, Ohio; James Hunter, at St. Joseph, Mo.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Lucius D. Kellogg to be General Appraiser for the South.

R. S. Lacy, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Virginia.

Samuel P. Barbee, Postmaster at Danville, Ky.

Edward M. McCook, of Colorado, to be Governor of said Territory.

Charles C. Crowe, of Alabama, to be Governor of the Territory of New-Mexico, *vice* Robert B. Mitchell, resigned.

William A. Howard, of Michigan, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, *vice* J. Ross Browne, recalled.

NOMINATIONS WITHDRAWN.

The following nominations have been withdrawn: Harrison Adreon, to be Pension Agent at Baltimore; Joseph Brooks, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Arkansas; James Park, of Indiana, to be Consul at Hesse Darmstadt.

COLORED DELEGATION.

A delegation from the African Zion Conference, now in session in this city, called on the President this morning. Rev. WM. R. BUTLER, (colored,) of New-York, presented an address, making a few congratulatory remarks, in response to which the President returned thanks for the compliment of the visit, and stated that he was glad his administration so far had been satisfactory to them. It had been conducted according to conscientious principles, and would be henceforth.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

The following gentlemen have been selected by the President as the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy at the annual examination in May next: GEO. H. STUART, of Philadelphia; CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, of New-York; Hon. J. R. HAWLEY, of Hartford, Conn.; Dr. E. D. KITLOE, of Galena, Ill.; Hon. H. H. WADSWORTH, of Maysville, Ky.; Judge HUMPHREYS, of Huntsville, Ala.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to $228,000. The shipments for the week are:

To the Assistant Treasurer at Boston	$100,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia	200,000
To the national banks	203,150

The following amounts are held in trust for the national banks:

As security for circulation	$342,693,800
For public deposits	30,558,350
National bank currency issued during the week	305,880
Total to date	314,102,686
Mutilated bills returned	13,243,553
Insolvent banks notes redeemed	1,058,398
Actual circulation at this date	299,800,735
Fractional currency redeemed	500,900

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 17.

The Senate was called to order at noon, after the reading of the journal.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

Mr. WILLEY presented petitions for the removal of political disabilities, which were referred to the Committee on Disabilities.

PROTEST AGAINST LAND GRANTS.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a memorial and resolutions of the Ohio Legislature protesting against further grants of lands to railroads or for other purposes.

QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. EDMUNDS then moved to take up the resolution offered by him yesterday providing for an adjournment to-day at 5 o'clock P. M., and signified his intention to offer an amendment fixing next Monday as the day of adjournment.

Mr. CHANDLER suggested making it Tuesday, but the chair announcing that the resolution was not yet before the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER expressed a hope that it would not be taken up, and urged the propriety of letting it lie over until Monday, when, perhaps, the Senators could see their way through the press of accumulated business, which could not certainly be finished at as early a date as Tuesday.

Mr. CONKLING thought that a time for adjournment should be fixed for the guidance of both the Senate and the President, and suggested the advisability of appointing a committee to wait on the President, and ascertain what amount of business remained to be sent in. He reminded the Senators that if the time fixed for adjournment should find them in arrears with business, the session could readily be extended by a simple vote of the Senate.

Mr. MORTON also thought it would be best to fix a time for adjournment.

Mr. RAMSAY argued that it would be impossible in a few days to examine properly the large number of nominations still pending, and which were coming in at the rate of 150 per day.

Mr. EDMUNDS again insisted that the only way to finish up business was to fix a day for adjournment, to which they could work up. His friend from Massachusetts thought the day of adjournment never should come. He (Mr. EDMUNDS) had good reason to know, and he requested the Senator to listen, that there was nothing connected with the Executive Session in the way of business, aside from treaties, which would prevent an adjournment on Monday afternoon. He therefore submitted whether it was not wise and proper to set a limit to this session?

Mr. SUMNER replied that his information was not in harmony with that of the Senator from Vermont; besides nominations, certain treaties were pending before the Senate, which he was sure could not be adequately discussed and considered by the Senate if that time should be fixed for adjournment. If the Senator means by fixing that period for adjournment to thus strike at the pending treaties, that was another thing. He hoped he would be pardoned for saying that the Senator's proposition did necessarily imply that certain treaties should not be considered.

Mr. EDMUNDS differed with the Senator. His proposition to fix a day of adjournment did not necessarily imply that he was opposed to the pending treaties.

Mr. SUMNER repeated that the treaties had not been considered by the Senate, and he insisted on his motion that the Senate go into Executive session.

The question was taken, when no quorum voting,

Mr. RAMSEY moved that the Senate adjourn.

The question was decided in the negative; yeas 4, nays 36.

MOTION TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. CONKLING moved the appointment of a committee of two members to wait on the President of the United States and ascertain as far as they can, what further attendance of the Senate is necessary at this session, as to nominations.

Mr. SUMNER raised the point of order that the proposition of the Senator from New-York could not be entertained pending the motion to go into Executive Session.

The Chair sustained the point.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The question was then taken, and by a vote of yeas 30, to nays 8, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

The Senate at 3:30 o'clock adjourned.

The Removals in the Treasury Department.

From the Washington Chronicle, April 7.

Day by day the ax decapitates the official heads of employes of this department, and still its appetite is not appeased. It is said that these dismissals are unnecessary and unjust; but the matter appears in a very different light when the fact is considered that on the 1st of March, 1869, there were about 900 more employes in the department than were required to keep up the work, and that unless removals were made the appropriation of the department would fall short. At the date above-mentioned the total number of employes was 2,873, including clerks, messengers and laborers, and exclusive of the force employed in the Printing Bureau, and the reduction therefore includes nearly one-third of the whole number employed at that time. Up to yesterday morning about 300 had been removed, and during yesterday Assistant Secretary RICHARDSON signed the removals of sixty clerks of the Second Auditor's and about fifteen of the Fourth Auditor's offices. Up to this time the Second, Third and Fourth Auditor's and the Register's offices have suffered most severely. A few removals of rabid Democrats have been made in the Fifth and Sixth Auditor's and one or two other bureaus of the Treasury; but the lists of recommendations for removal from the offices of the Comptroller's and the Internal Revenue Bureau have not yet been acted on, if completed. The work will be continued until the force of the whole Department is reduced to about 1,800 employes.

In preparing the lists care has been exercised to include nearly every enemy of the Administration and every incompetent person; but in many cases others, including persons against whom there was no objection, have necessarily been removed, in order to effect the reduction to the desired numbers.

It may be well to state that no appointments are now being made, and that no vacancies exist in the Department at present.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, April 17.

BILLS REPORTED.

To incorporate the Methodist Book Concern of New-York. Authorizing a tax of —per $1 for the construction of New-York and repairs on the canals.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. MATTOON—That each Senator shall hand to the Clerk the title of one bill for the preferred calendar, which shall have preference over all other bills or general orders. Adopted.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Abolishing certain punishments in State Prisons and Penitentiaries. To incorporate the White Plains Water Works. Providing a charter for the Village of Oneida. To incorporate the Citizens' Mutual Gas Company of Auburn. To consolidate acts relative to Jamestown. To authorize Troy to borrow money for the extension of water works. Extending the bounds of Peekskill.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the law authorizing Oswego, Cayuga and Wayne Counties to take stock in the Lake Ontario and Shore Railroad. To amend the consolidation of Brooklyn and Williamsburg. Relative to the Board for the revision and correction of assessments in New-York—18 to 3. Providing for the widening of West-street on the westerly side thereof, from the Battery to Hammond-street. To incorporate the Fidelity Safe Deposit Company of New-York. To incorporate the Fire Department of Binghamton. Creating a new judicial district out of the Seventh Judicial District of the City of New-York. To incorporate the Methodist Book Concern. Providing payment to the Twenty-second Regiment National Guard, for services performed during the war.

Mr. HALL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill amending the charter of the International Bridge Company, so that it may consolidate with any company in Canada.

On motion of Mr. O'DONNELL, the Governor's annual message was made the special order for Thursday evening next.

The Senate adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

Enabling the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Oneida County to hold real and personal estate. To amend the act protecting butter and cheese manufacturers. Relative to widening Fourth avenue, Brooklyn. To consolidate certain churches in New-York into the Second German Baptist Church. To continue the corporate existence of the Lake Ontario, Auburn and New-York Railroad. Relative to attorney's costs in Surrogates' Courts. To amend the charter of the Auburn Savings Bank. For improving Twenty-fifth-street, Brooklyn. To incorporate the Rochester Maennerchor. The bill abolishing the contract system of prison labor, was lost by a vote of 51 to 40, not receiving a constitutional majority. Requiring the Brooklyn Ferry Companies to run certain boats in the night time. Amending the charter of Syracuse. Incorporating the Oneida County Savings Bank of Rome. To amend the charter of the New-York and Brooklyn Tubular Tunnel Company. To increase the city fund of Utica. Incorporating the Fulton Market Fishmongers Association.

Mr. SELKREG presented, from the Comptroller, the annual tax bill. The tax is five mills, or four-fifths of a mill less than last year.

On motion of Mr. FREAR, the Committee on Railroads was discharged from further consideration of the Senate bill relating to the Erie, New York Central, Hudson River, and Harlem Railway Companies, and the same be now considered in Committee of the Whole. Carried. The bill provides that no stockholder or director in the first-named Company shall be a director in the others, and *vice versa*. It also provides for the classification of directors, so that one-fifth shall go out of office annually.

The Committee of the Whole reported favorably on the bill.

Mr. W. W. CAMPBELL moved to refer the bill back to the Railroad Committee. Lost, ayes 25, noes 62. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

In relation to the Wallabout Improvement of Brooklyn.

REPORTS.

Punishing the issuing and using of fraudulent certificates of naturalization. To amend the acts relative to evidence.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

THE SHIPPING-NEWS BILL.

Reasons Why it Should not Become a Law.

A circular has been published for presentation to the State Legislature, in which the following reasons are presented against the passage of Assembly bill No. 154, known as the Shipping-News bill:

First—The amendment proposed in the bill will sanction a practice which the Legislature has uniformly prohibited ever since Quarantine was first instituted in the Port of New-York.

In the general Quarantine act passed on the 30th of March, 1801, it was expressly enacted:

"That if any person shall go on board of, or have any communication or dealings with, any vessel lying at Quarantine without permission first obtained in writing with the signature of the Health Officer, he shall be considered and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor." (1 W. & S., p. 366, sec. 10.)

The Quarantine act of 1811 reënacted this provision, and in addition to making the offence a misdemeanor, declared that the offender should be detained at the Quarantine ground as long as the Board of Health should direct, not exceeding twenty days. (6 W. & S., p. 250, sec. 12.)

The same stringent provision was incorporated into the Quarantine act of 1820. (Laws of 1820, p. 213, sec. 14.)

And it was reënacted in the Revised Statutes, accompanied by the following still more emphatic declaration on the part of the Legislature, that there should be no communication with vessels subject to Quarantine without permission of the Health Officer:

"No boat from any outward or inward bound vessel shall land at the Quarantine ground after sunset; nor shall boats of any description at any time pass through the range of vessels lying at Quarantine without the permission of the Health Officer." (1R. S., 431, [Marg. p.,] sec. 37.)

In 1850 the Quarantine laws of the port underwent a thorough revision, but no change was made in the stringent provisions of previous statutes in reference to holding communication or having dealings with vessels subject to Quarantine. On the contrary those provisions were reenacted, with more specific directions for the punishment of those offending against them. (Laws of 1850, p. 605, secs. 30, 32 and 35.)

The next general Quarantine law was passed in 1856, and it contains the same enactments upon this subject that are to be found in the act of 1850. (Laws of 1856, p. 230.)

In 1863, an act was passed which was designed to secure the removal of Quarantine to the Lower Bay. It was framed with great care by Senator MURPHY, who has so long and ably served as a Senator from the City of Brooklyn. That act left the provisions of the previous statutes, to which reference has been made, wholly untouched, and it introduced still more stringent safeguards against the spread of disease by communication with vessels. (Laws of 1863, p. 573, &c., sec. 26, sub. 2, sec. 27, sub. 8, sec. 49.)

That no room for doubt might remain as to the intention of the Legislature upon this subject, the following section was passed by it in 1865 as an amendment to the act of 1863, and is to-day the law of the land:

SEC. 36. "Any person except a pilot who shall go on board of or have any communication or dealing with any vessel hereinbefore declared subject to Quarantine before she shall be boarded and examined by the Health Officer, or while she is being examined by him, or who shall violate any provision of this act, or shall neglect or refuse to comply with any direction or regulation which the Health Officer or Commissioners of Quarantine may prescribe by virtue of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than $100, nor more than $500, or by imprisonment not less than three nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. And any person, except the master, owner or consignee of said vessel, who shall go on board of any such vessel after she shall have received from the Health Officer his permit to proceed from Quarantine, and before such permit shall be delivered at the office of the Mayor of the City of New-York or of the City of Brooklyn, shall be guilty of the like offence and subject to the like punishment."

Second—If it was necessary as early as 1801 to protect the public health against the spread of disease by prohibiting communication with inward bound vessels until the Health Officer pronounced them free from infection, how much more is it necessary now when the commerce of the port is so much greater than it was then?

Third—No reason now exists for subverting the legislative policy which gave rise to these enactments, which has not existed with equal force for the last fifty years.

Fourth—The repeal of these provisions is not demanded by any reason of public policy or of private right. The method of gathering shipping news during their existence, has been satisfactory to every public journal save one. That one now demands a modification of the law, simply because it is unwilling to obtain information through the same channels which supply it to others. A bare statement of its demand, in the light of the policy which has governed legislation upon the subject for nearly three-quarters of a century, ought to be sufficient to satisfy every member of the Legislature that the proposed bill should never become a law.

TALK WITH GENERAL SHERMAN.

Incompetent and Dissipated Officers—The Conduct of Longstreet and Wickham—Southern Reconstruction and the Negroes.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1869.

A few days ago your correspondent, in company with a Southern Congressman, a veritable carpet-bagger, paid a visit to the beloved Commander of the Armies of the United States. The Congressman was the Representative of the most aristocratic district in North Carolina, and had not seen the great soldier since he marched with him down to the sea. He was extremely desirous of getting SHERMAN'S views on reconstruction and upon matters touching Southern affairs. After some red-tapeism we were soon in the presence of the greatest living Commander. He was dressed in his simple but usual suit, which differs very much from that of some of the members of his staff who stood near him. His manners were very cordial, and made us feel perfectly at home. His complexion appeared a little darker than when we saw him last near Raleigh, receiving the surrender of General JOHNSTON'S army. His countenance was as full of courage, intelligence, benevolence and good humor as ever. The exceeding sincerity of his character, his strong common sense, broad and strong, and a patriotism which threw an almost chivalrous halo over the sturdy elements of his nature, never, to us, appeared so conspicuous.

Though mingling for years in camps, and accustomed to the ranks and distinctions of military life, SHERMAN has not lost the readiness of his sympathies, nor experienced a diminution of that genuine sentiment of democratic equality which relates him to every citizen of the Republic. A triumphant General, counting among his battles many of the most difficult and most brilliant of the war, he never forgets that native modesty which forbade him to exaggerate the value of his own brilliant services. Unmatched in conversation, powerful in sarcasm, and complete master of the boldest, curtest and most striking language to the expression of strong convictions and intense feeling, General SHERMAN has all others at complete disadvantage.

SHERMAN commenced with great earnestness. He went into every subject with a flow, almost a flood of language, ready and exhaustless, piercing as the pointed steel, or lambent as a ray of light. Rapid, intense, scornful and occasionally indignant at the shams and humbugs of the day. These qualities of his character are frequently called into requisition when visitors ask his opinion upon any of the leading questions of the hour. With his friends he is overflowing with wit and humor of the raciest kind, but to intriguers, political charlatans, he is cutting and caustic.

The conversation ran on numerous topics.

"The colored people," he said, "were just recently created, and needed the fostering and preserving care of the National Government. They had been true to the nation in the darkest tempest of the rebellion, and their votes had done much to strengthen and consolidate the great party of freedom, and for the Government now to desert them would be the most wicked ingratitude. It was eminently the duty of the philanthropists and humanitarians to continue in their benevolent endeavors to elevate and prepare for the tremendous responsibilities of political life the four million colored people."

The name of General HOWARD was mentioned, and then SHERMAN spoke in the highest terms. He said that he "was distinguished for his great goodness of heart, and his generous devotion to the poor, and thought the time was coming when he would be appreciated better than he is at present. He loved the cause of the oppressed with an enthusiasm," he said, "which only death could quench. Mighty in the field, he was yet mightier in his sublime philanthropy."

The names of many other equally distinguished military gentlemen were mentioned. They were also highly commended by SHERMAN for great gallantry in the field. In the appointments to Federal offices he thinks the claims of such men are of first importance.

The mention of the consolidation of the army led naturally to the large number of officers who would necessarily be placed on waiting orders. We were very anxious to learn General SHERMAN'S views on the disposition of these supernumeraries. He said that he had made a calculation, and that about six hundred officers, of various grades, would be thrown out of active service by the consolidation. Were he authorized by Congress to attend to this matter, he would do justice to all meritorious and worthy officers. Three lieutenants could be assigned to each company, and the balance he would muster out without delay. Four hundred might be retained with profit to the nation by this arrangement, and the rest, whom he denominated shysters, ought to be promptly cashiered for drunkenness and general profligacy.

It was here suggested that the indiscriminate muster-out of old army officers, whose military tastes and habits unfitted them for any other business, would be very unjust. To this he replied, addressing my friend, the Congressman: "Let your folks go to work immediately—pass a law for the government of the army, authorizing me to weed out the useless and worthless officers, and two-thirds of the six hundred now in waiting orders will be assigned to appropriate duties, and the balance I will make civilians of in twenty-four hours."

Here again he indulged in powerful and indignant diatribes against drunken and gambling officers. Never can your correspondent forget the fierceness with which SHERMAN spoke of these characters. His quick, stormy, imperious eyes flashed with indignation; his proud frame swelled with vehement vexation, furious impatience and savage determination. Renewing his appeal to the Congressmen, he reiterated his earnest wish that there might be legislation on this subject before Congress adjourned.

SHERMAN, a splendid soldier himself, full of animation, full of electricity, full of daring, can not be satisfied with any policy that injuriously affects meritorious officers, while the least deserving are retained in fat and easy positions.

On the subject of Southern reconstruction General SHERMAN was hopeful and exultant. He praised the conduct of LONGSTREET, JOHNSTON, WICKHAM, pronouncing them to be the sound, vigorous, intrepid men of the South. He said that the flag of the Union was radiant with the sacred word Peace, and that in the beautiful and beneficent light that radiates from its folds, the vanquished as well as the conquerors were embraced.

He was anxious that the young men who formed the rank and file of the rebel army, inspired by the humblest and poorest of our gallant army, should be encouraged to retrieve their fortunes and make themselves independent.

These are only a few of the remarks made in a conversation which he of course conducted almost without observations from our side.

General SHERMAN possesses an inexhaustible store of facts, and his references to dates and incidents of the war were absolutely astonishing. He referred in touching language to some of the dead heroes of the war, paying an eloquent tribute to the illustrious memory of the noble MCPHERSON.

To hear him to the greatest advantage is to ask his opinion on any given point, when his wonderful knowledge is brought out. We left quite charmed with the hero, whose fine military genius is the glory of the age. E. D. R.

Successful Action to Recover on a Stock Transaction.

From the Baltimore American, April 17.

For several days past the case of LEONARD J. TORMEY *vs.* GERSON ROSENSTOCK, LEWIS ROSENSTOCK and JACOB HOFFLEIN—action to recover on a stock transaction—has occupied the Superior Court. It appeared in evidence that a party under the name of J. HOFFLEIN had been in the habit of buying and selling stocks through the plaintiff, as his broker, and in October, 1867, he directed the latter to buy for him one hundred shares of the stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, ordering that the purchase should be made in the name of GERSON ROSENSTOCK, LEWIS ROSENSTOCK and himself. The testimony was conflicting as to whether GERSON ROSENSTOCK was present at the giving of the order, although it was proved that he had agreed to take a third, and LEWIS ROSENSTOCK agreed to take another third before the order was transmitted to New-York. After the purchase the stock declined; no money was ever paid by either of the purchasers; the broker sold the stock in the usual way to reimburse himself, after giving notice, and sued all the parties to recover the deficiency. The Court ruled that the proof of the purchase and sale of the stock in the usual course of business was sufficiently established by the correspondence between the broker here and the broker in New-York, and that the amount of loss could be recovered from the actual parties who ordered the stock, leaving the question as to the real purchasers to be determined by the jury. The amount of loss claimed was $611 44, with interest. The jury yesterday morning rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the amount of the principal, refusing to allow any interest.

DEMOLITION OF AN ANCIENT BRITISH CAMP.—The ancient British encampment of Bur Wals, at the feet of Clifton Suspension Bridge, is threatened with complete destruction. This remarkable camp consists of an oval space, at one time entirely inclosed, and surrounded by an embankment and ditch. There is little doubt of its being of British origin, though it has been by some writers attributed to the Romans, owing, probably, to the fact of Roman antiquities having been found there in former times. But the Romans would naturally have used a fortress of this description, finding it ready to their hand, and in an important position on the banks of the Avon, and archæologists of the present day are inclined strongly to the belief that the camp is British. The Leigh Woods Building Company are destroying this old embankment simply for the value of the limestone of which it is formed, and their picks and shovels have brought to light the ingenious formation of the dyke. A centre of timber was evidently surrounded by limestone, which was again covered with timber, and the timber having been burnt the stone was calcined. It is a thousand pities that such a valuable monument of ancient British workmanship should be destroyed, and the more so as there appears no necessity for the destruction.—*London Morning Herald.*

BROWNLOW AND LONGSTREET.

The Senator's Opposition to the Confirmation of General Longstreet.

The Knoxville *Whig* publishes the following card from Senator BROWNLOW, addressed to the loyal men of Tennessee:

President GRANT, with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed General LONGSTREET, late of the rebel army, Surveyor of Customs for the Port of New-Orleans. As one of his constitutional advisers, I did not advise the appointment, nor did I consent to its confirmation. On the contrary, I spoke and voted against it. The injunction of secrecy resting upon the doing of a secret session, I am not at liberty to give the particulars. The usages of the Senate allow me to publish my speech, and I herewith present it from the original manuscript, just as it was delivered. I presume that nine-tenths of the loyal men of Tennessee will indorse what I have said. Whether they do or not, I will stand by it, and retract nothing.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

THE SENATOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Senate: Having no voice to speak, I must claim your indulgence while I have the Clerk read the brief remarks assigning my reasons for refusing to vote for the confirmation of General LONGSTREET. As I understood it, General LONGSTREET was educated by the United States Government, and at the time of the breaking out of the late rebellion held an honorable position in the regular army, with an oath resting upon his conscience promising fidelity to the Government. Under these circumstances, of his own free will and accord, he entered the army of the Confederate States, and did all that lay in his power to destroy the Government that he had taken an oath to protect and defend. That noble old hero, General BURNSIDE, crossed the mountains of Kentucky into East Tennessee, and, with an army of 12,000 effective men, was attacked at Knoxville by General LONGSTREET and 30,000 of the chivalry under his command. The siege continued almost a month. My family and my neighbors were kept upon half rations during the long siege I speak of, and in many instances forced to burn their out-buildings and plank fences for fuel. General BURNSIDE'S gallant army were kept upon quarter rations, and his sick and wounded in hospital, in many instances, died from starvation, cold, and want of attention; LONGSTREET all the time thundering at the gates of our city with his superior force. Knoxville, it will be recollected, is the metropolis of the thirty-one counties of East Tennessee, whose loyalty and devotion to the Union are not surpassed by any thirty-one counties in Vermont or Massachusetts. As proof of this, those counties gave the "Grant ticket" a majority of twenty-six thousand in the late election. General BURNSIDE was reinforced after a siege of nearly a month, by the gallant SHERMAN, and jointly thus drove LONGSTREET and the chivalry into the upper counties of East Tennessee, where they wintered, robbing the Union families of their horses, mules, hogs, sheep, cattle and grain, regularly fighting first one army and then the other, succeeding in their skirmishes. I can furnish General GRANT with the names of young men competent to fill the New-Orleans appointment, whose fathers and brothers were killed in battle by General LONGSTREET'S command, and whose mothers are now widows. If these nominations are not acceptable, I will go north of Mason and Dixon's line and enter the Grand Army of the Republic, and in every State will furnish him with the names of gallant Federal soldiers who are tottering on crutches and artificial legs they have inherited from the army of traitors, commanded in part by General LONGSTREET. I leave other Senators to speak of the deeds of LONGSTREET and his army in other sections of the country. For myself, I would blush to vote for this confirmation and return to face the loyal constituency I have the honor to represent. General LONGSTREET, since the surrender, four years ago, has behaved well; but in that he did nothing more than his duty or the conditions of his parole required.

If he is the man his friends claim he is, he will be willing to take a back seat in the great sanctuary of reconstruction, and labor to restore the Union, as an atonement in part, for his participation in the crime of rebellion.

Witch Hunting in Mexico.

The Brownsville Ranchero says that one of those barbarous acts, the execution of witches, was recently consummated in the town of Ahualtecco.

On the 4th of January, 1869, in the town of Ahualtecco, district of Matamoros, State of Puebla, a woman was hung and burned, said to be a witch; another woman was also flogged most cruelly for the same offence, the son of the latter figured among those who flogged her. The mere annunciation of this deed needs no comments, filling with shame and sorrow and covering with dread the defenders and perpetrators of the crime.

The following are the versions of the affair: Regarding the first, which was communicated to the Press, the missing of an ox was the cause of the tragedy. A woman, who professed to be a witch, was asked to reveal the whereabouts of the animal, which she failed to do; she was taken and hung to a tree, shot at, and then plunged into the flames until she expired. The body was buried in the cemetery, but on the following day was exhumed by order of the curate of the town, who protested against having the remains of a witch interred in consecrated ground. The husband of the unfortunate woman hid himself, fearing that he might be made to share the same fate. The Mayor of the city had not only authorized this proceeding, but had also been the principal perpetrator.

According to the second narrative, which emanates from the Governor of Puebla, a man by the name of MANUEL ROJAN, anxious to know if MARIA CLARA AUSTUSIA was a witch, took her out to the outskirts of the town and commenced to beat her severely. Here he was joined by four other individuals, and to make the unfortunate woman confess her supposed crime, they hung her to a tree, at first by the arms and then by the neck. Being thus tortured, MARIA CLARA admitted that she was a witch, and denounced two other women as her accomplices, after which she soon expired. The perpetrators went in search of the other two women, but one of them was bravely defended by the husband, the other was taken out and flogged by the party, and among the number was her own son, MANUEL ROJAN.

The Governor of Puebla has taken the necessary measures to have the perpetrators of this horrible crime punished.

How to Economize Labor.

From All The Year Round.

A French engineer, Mons. H. CAZAL, has invented a little electric motor which, by its combination with the sewing machine, resolves a problem. On touching a button, the machinery turns, exactly as if an invisible workwoman were treading the pedals. Electricity does the work, and the woman superintends it. A pile stuck in a corner, or concealed in a footstool, supplies the motive force required. The workwoman, to work, must be liberally fed; the electric motor, too, must be supplied with victuals, and luckily its digestion is never out of order, while its appetite is considerable. The pile is its stomach, which assimilates zinc, exactly as the steam-engine consumes coal. Electric work costs about thirty times as much as steam work; notwithstanding which, its expense is low enough to allow of its employment in domestic industry. M. CAZAL, by attaching his little motor directly to the implement, suppresses the ordinary modes of transmitting force by which much power is unavoidably lost. He also thus diminishes the first effort which has to be made to set the thing a going. Four BUNSEN'S elements, for instance, suffice to put the motor in action. Now each one of these consumes about the fifth of a pennyworth of zinc per hour, making the expense of a day about sevenpence halfpenny or eightpence. For those who want to work only several hours per day, a few pence cover the cost. Now if the workwoman, or her employer, remembers that she must spend more than that on extra diet to keep up her strength, it will be found that there is a manifest advantage in employing the electric motive power, not to mention the question of health. Moreover there are times when mothers of families cannot without danger work at a sewing-machine. At such periods a self-acting machine will afford invaluable assistance. The machines, besides, are furnished with pedals, so that they can be set in action either by electricity or by human strength. Finally, the electro-motor is so ingeniously contrived that it will probably be found applicable to other things besides sewing-machines.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

ELEANOR IN THE EMPTY HOUSE:

A BALLAD OMITTED FROM PERCY'S "RELIQUES."

Sad Eleanor sits in the lonely hall;
Silent as ever, she sits and sews,
Like a nun, for penance, at work on her pall,
Thinking the while on her sins and woes;
She sighs, but sings not; for all are gone—
Ellen and Frances, Austin and John—
And silently her hand works on.

Musing on many things—God above,
And life and death and the burning lake,
And her work—and everything but love,
For nothing her frozen heart can wake—
She stabs with her needle, but never sings;
For oft in her ears a shrill bell rings,
And she starts, as she heard an angel's wings.

At nine o' the clock comes the abbot in,
And whispers, "Eleanor, what hast thou there?"
"All day," she answers, "at work I have been
On a winding sheet which I mean to wear,
And now I am busy, hemming my pall;
For I heard, last night, the Death-Angel call,
And the grass will soon grow over us all."

At ten, Brother William came from his room,
Saying, "Sister Eleanor, get thee to bed!"
And he walked up and down, with a face of gloom,
More heavy of heart than he was in his tread;
For meagre he was, and worn his looks,
With hunting for sense in difficult nooks,
And words in hid corners of Latin books.

Still, patient Eleanor never stirred,
But stitched away at the snow-white cloth,
And answered the Brother never a word:
Whereat the sullen friar was wroth,
And glided away, with his visage wan,
Silent and sober; for all were gone!—
Brother Austin, and Brother John.

He met the cat in the corridor,
And the lean thing rubbed against his leg;
So he lifted the creature from the floor,
Saying, "Poor puss, thou needst not beg;
There's nothing,—nor milk, nor fowl, nor flesh,
Not a smelt from the hook, nor a quail from the mesh,—
Nothing for thee, Tom, salt or fresh!

Not even a puny mouse in the wall,
Nor a cup of cream on an upper shelf;
For these roofs are abandoned by mice and all,
And I am friendless as thyself;
The chambers are empty—the larder, too—
The grinders have ceased, they've grown so few,
And there's no one to pray for but me and you!"

Such is the way most houses are
In the Summer-time which poets praise;
Give me the glow behind the bar
Of a sea-coal fire; or the hickory's blaze;
And plenty of people up-stairs and down
With smiling faces, and never a frown
Because there is nobody left in the town
—*T. W. Parsons, in the Atlantic for May.*

SNAKE STORIES.

From Belgravia for April.

Snakes may be divided into three classes: first, those which, though not venomous, are vicious, and bite severely; secondly, those which, though venomous, are not of *necessity* fatal, if instant precautions are taken, and if the person bitten is of average health and constitution; and thirdly, those which are absolutely *deadly*, and against the poison of which no means we yet know of are of the least avail. There are, of course gradations in the two first-named classes, but none in the last; of which, indeed, "finis" may be said whenever any poor wretch is so unhappy as to get bitten by them. Thus, in most parts of the world, the grass, glass, field, and tree-snakes are not only utterly inoffensive, but can rarely be made to bite at all. With their larger brethren, however, the case is very different. They are large, bold, aggressive and vicious; and though, as I have said, their bite is not at all venomous, it is most severe, and almost dangerous, from the time it takes to heal. This arises from the fact of their jaws being armed with many rows of small, sharp, crooked teeth, all pointing backwards; so that, no matter what the size or nature of the prey struck, it is sure, even if it escapes, to receive an infinity of little, close-set wounds, which are at once both punctured and lacerated. This part of the first class of snakes includes all the variety of pythons; whether the rock-snake of West Africa, the Guinea snake, the boa-constrictor of South Africa and Ceylon or Southern India, the bull-snakes of North America, or perhaps the greatest and most formidable of all, the dark or black anacondas of Southern and Central America. About the power of the boa-constrictor, and its great American sister, the anaconda, the most absurd notions are afloat, and it is more or less popularly believed that they daily dine respectively off tigers and buffaloes. All I can say is that I wish they did; but I am reluctantly compelled to believe that a well-grown tiger would crunch as easily through the body of the largest boa as a man would through a stick of celery. The constrictive power of the boa, however, is very great indeed, and I believe the great or dark anaconda to be more powerful still. There are not wanting instances of men having fallen victims to both; and probably for one instance that is known, ten may have happened of which nothing has ever been heard. Like all snakes, of whatever kind, they gorge themselves at one meal, and then retiring to their nests, or holes, or caves, remain almost torpid for a week or a fortnight, or even longer. During the winter, they will probably not eat more than once a month or six weeks, or even sometimes remain as much as six months at a time without taking anything whatever. Their powers of abstinence are indeed only equaled by their powers of gluttony. One very fine boa at the Zoölogical Gardens remained for *one year and ten months* without touching anything; yet at the end of this time the reptile was in good condition, and looked, when coiled up, like a roll of beautiful oilcloth.

One of the largest boas, if not the largest ever kept in captivity, was until lately at the Zoölogical Gardens. It was a female, which was captured at Ceylon while in a torpid state. It then measured about twenty feet long, but was very thin. Regular diet, however, and the care taken of it at the Gardens, where it was sent, soon improved its condition; and at the end of some six years it had grown to the length of more than twenty-nine feet, and was as thick round as a man's thigh. This monster was called *Bess*, and to the last moment of her captivity, or rather of her life, she remained intolerably vicious. Even her keepers were afraid of her. Once she rose with such a reckless plunge against the attendant who was cleaning her cage as to knock him completely out of the opening by which he had entered, though fortunately not hurting him, and leaving him ample strength and time to close the slide before she could follow him, which she was quite prepared to do. This magnificent reptile died of a surfeit of her own blankets. She was casting her skin, and was, as is always the case at that time, partially blind, when her meal of rabbits was driven into her cage. The first she seized, crushed and instantly gorged. With the others she was less successful. Warned, perhaps, by the fate of their companion, they were most agile in keeping out of the way. The second she struck at she missed altogether, but caught her blanket instead, around the unresisting mass of which she coiled and twined and crushed till she was tired, and then deliberately proceeded to gorge it. No effort could get it from her tenacious jaws, and indeed in her then savage humor it was not safe to persist in the attempts. So at her leisure, though not without considerable exertion, owing, no doubt, to the woolly nature of the texture, she succeeded in swallowing her rug, equal in size and thickness to the ordinary covering of a bed. After this gastronomic feat she lay torpid for about a week, when, with great efforts, she disgorged both the blanket and the rabbit she had previously swallowed. Both had evidently disagreed with her. After this she seemed ill, and refusing food for a month and more, coiled herself up and laid about seventy eggs. Then, though she was evidently very ill, she tried to hatch them, and all the scientific world of naturalists watched the result with so much interest that bulletins of her condition and progress in incubation appeared in the papers almost every day. It is not much to be wondered at that the event created a sort of sensation, for in all the history of serpents no boa-constrictor had ever laid eggs in captivity. However, after some weeks' watching, the eggs, having been prematurely extruded, became bad; so they were removed with no little difficulty from under *Bess*. After their abstraction she seemed very restless, and refused all food; even the temptation of live ducks, generally a quite irresistible bait to ailing boas, was taken no notice of. Nothing could tempt her appetite, and her fits of anger rose to perfect fury when her cage had to be cleaned. In the end this almost necessary process had to be given over, but still she refused her meals; and, after languishing a few weeks more, suddenly stretched herself out and died; thus depriving us of one of the finest, if not the finest boa that has ever been seen in captivity, and also of the chance of rearing up a race of genuine British boas to succeed her.

This accident of her having accidentally gorged her blanket has been held by many good naturalists, and not without reason, to be a proof that these reptiles possess little sense of taste or smell. They, however, overlook, or more likely have not heard of, the important fact that at the time *Bess* made this mistake she was casting her skin, and nearly blind. As a mere matter of taste, it is very likely indeed that she did not find much palatable difference between the flavor of her blanket and the wool of the young lambs, or fur of the rabbits she was accustomed to swallow whole. As a safe general rule, all boas are exceedingly vicious, and prone to bite and attack on the least disturbance. Like every general rule, however, this has its exceptions, which prove its truth.

Before leaving the subject of pythons, a few words must be said about the most terrible and dangerous of all pythons—the huge, dark and almost black anacondas that inhabit the dense forests of central and south tropical America. These are far more common than is generally supposed by those who are not familiar with those regions; and but for the great difficulties which I have mentioned as to taking these monsters alive, there is no reason why our Zoölogical Gardens should not possess some half a dozen specimens. These American boas are greatly dreaded by the natives, and not without reason. They haunt the pools where cattle drink, or twine, when watching for prey, in the branches of the forest. Their boldness is well supported by their prodigious strength. There are not unfrequent instances of specimens having been killed which had attained a length of more than thirty feet, and which in some parts were as thick round as the body of a child. The endless tales which are related of their daring in killing men, women and children, of course, partake somewhat of the marvelous; but there is too much reason to believe that the stories, when stripped of all native exaggeration, contain the terrible basis of truth that many human beings have been killed by these monsters. One peculiarity about the anaconda is, that it is said to be always found hunting in couples. This fact is undoubtedly deposed to by all the natives and all the Europeans who have had any opportunity of learning something about the habits of these gigantic serpents. Even WATERTON, one of the most careful of natural historians, and one most thoroughly versed in the deadly ophiology of these regions, admits that when the male anaconda is seen the female is seldom far distant, and *vice versa*.

A terrible tale has been told to me in connection with these great serpents. For its authenticity I do not vouch myself, but it certainly is, if not true, not only possible, but from what I know of the snakes, even perhaps probable. It was related to me by a Brazilian gentleman of high position, and in the presence of two others who had also heard the story, and were ready to vouch for its accuracy. Certainly it seems accepted in the wilder parts of Brazil as a tradition of frontier life. The story is simply this, and as it occurred more than forty years ago, there can be no reason for concealing names which were not concealed from me. Mr. BARCLAY, an English gentleman who had made a comfortable independence in mining speculations, determined after some years' residence to settle permanently in the Brazils. With this end in view, he bought and farmed a large tract of almost uncleared land on the extreme northwest frontier, and pursued his clearing and farming with great success and tolerable profit, and, what is more, with a certain prospect of much greater profits to come in time. He gave himself, after a time, a short leave of absence, and came back to Scotland, where he married his cousin, with whom he again returned to his plantation in Brazil. During his absence, and according to his instructions, a neat, light, wooden residence—such as are built on all plantations—had been erected in the midst of the clearing, with a lofty veranda round it to keep the rooms cool, and French windows leading straight from the apartments to the ground. Still, young MRS. BARCLAY, though surrounded with every comfort, was very far from being quite happy; for she was constitutionally in terror of the repulsive and tremendous-looking insects and reptiles with which all the wilder parts of Brazil literally abound. She could not go to a drawer without finding in it a centipede as large as a little eel, or open a cupboard without meeting with a spider almost as large as a small crab. Lizards of beautiful colors, but of repulsive appearance, had to be swept out of the bedroom at night. These were harmless enough, but there are few people who would care to wake up and find them crawling over their faces, or hear their long nails clattering along the wooden floor. The climate, too, told on MRS. BARCLAY'S health. The reptiles by day and the mosquitos by night made her unusually susceptible of irritation and alarm. But of all her horrors, the greatest she entertained was that against snakes and serpents of all kinds. This was ineradicable from her nature, and was, in fact, as much part of her nature as the overwhelming antipathies some ladies feel to the sight of a rat, a spider or a bull. Unfortunately, MRS. BARCLAY lived in a part of the country which was infested with snakes; some harmless, some deadly; but whether harmless or deadly, the unconquerable terror she evinced was the same to all. Once a tuboba, a quick and deadly snake, was killed in her house. At another time a coral-snake, the most beautiful and most quickly deadly of all the venomous reptiles God has created, was found and killed with ease upon the rough lawn, if we may dignify by such a term the short, brown, burnt-up herbage which surrounded the house. At another time a small anaconda, about eleven feet long, was found in the woods near the house and killed; and what was much worse, constant rumors were brought in that two very much larger serpents of the same class had been seen in the forest not far off. Poor MRS. BARCLAY'S terrors were not diminished by the exaggerated tales of her native servants, till at length they rose to such a pitch that it seemed very likely, as she often said, that she would die if a serpent came near her. Her fears got to such a height that at last she would not venture out at all; and actually kept her room. In this frame of mind it will easily be believed that her life was a misery to herself, and not of much comfort to her wild, fearnaught husband.

Early one Summer morning the latter went to look after the progress of some rather distant clearings he was making; of course he went on horseback, and of course he carried with him the heavy, old-fashioned, double-barreled musket, without which, in that time and in those wild regions, no planter ever stirred far abroad. Both barrels were loaded with a heavy charge of slugs, sufficient to bring down a deer, if one came near enough, or, better still, to scare away or stop the charge of a jaguar or a tree-panther. Mr. BARCLAY'S survey took him rather late, and it was high in the noonday heat before he returned through a short belt of forest which lay between his new clearings and his home. At that time the tropical forests are as silent and as motionless as if they were dead. There is, to be sure, a drowsy chirp of the great grasshoppers, and now and then a humming-bird, whose gaudy colors are all hidden by the intensely rapid motion of its wings as it passes from flower to flower with a droning buzz, which in such a silence is almost noise. But the great trees themselves, and their equally thick mass of tropic undergrowth between, are all as motionless and still as if they had been carved in stone.

It is not now my province to enter on a description of a tropical forest, when at midday man and beast and reptile seek shelter from the intense heat of the sun, and leave the woods in their most silent grandeur. Those who have witnessed this impressive scene know that it is one which cannot easily be described, and one which can never be forgotten. One most curious thing connected with this still quiet of the noon is the absence of any motion in the long-tangled garlands of beautiful climbing-plants which wreath the giant limbs of tropical trees from stem to crown. Some of these, covered with gorgeous flowers, are as thick as the body of a horse and so tough and interwoven that it would require almost a hurricane to move them. Others there are, however, which, though light as thistle-down, are covered with minute blossoms, and which sway gently to and fro on the slightest breath of air, or on the mere passage of the traveler. It is the dead stillness of these light gossamer webs at noon which makes the quietness of the forest seem more impressive still; for at morn and eve, and even at night, their motion seldom ceases.

It was through such a scene as this that Mr. BARCLAY rode on his return home, and it was amid such stillness that his attention was at once attracted to a large creeper hanging from a tree in front of him, and which amid the deadly stillness around was swinging quickly. Such signs in the forest are never to be disregarded; and Mr. BARCLAY was too old a woodsman not to be at once on the alert. After waiting for some minutes till the oscillation ceased, and being reassured by the quietness of his horse, which would have been the first to scent a jaguar or a puma, he rode carefully toward the tree, and at a little distance examined it, but for some time in vain. At last the cause of the disturbance and of the danger also became apparent on close inspection. On a limb of the tree overlooking the path lay a huge black anaconda, piled in great masses fold over fold, as is its wont, with the end of its tail just curled round the limb on which its great bulk rested, and its head left free, and elevated about two feet above the rest of its body. In this position it was quite prepared for action, and, holding on by its tail, could at once drop its great length down with resistless force on any unhappy animal, or even person, that might pass below, and when once secured in its gigantic folds, the rest was certain, whether to man or goat, or deer or sheep. Mr. BARCLAY, however, was not inclined to give it such a chance as this on his account, and waited quietly at a little distance, till, by some cautious manœuvring, he got a full view of the creature's head against the bright blue sky. Then he fired, and with one charge of slugs so shattered the huge reptile's head that, after writhing for a single moment, it came in a long heap to the ground. It was far from dead, however, and plunged wildly, so that for a time he durst not approach it, as it lay knocking the leaves and branches about in all directions. At last it lay still, when he got a close shot with his second barrel, and this so completely shattered the serpent's head that it never moved again. Like a cautious woodsman, however, Mr. BARCLAY did not feel secure till he had divided with his knife, and not without great difficulty, the vertebræ in the centre of the back. The serpent measured nearly twenty-nine feet in length, and was evidently, from its great thickness, immensely powerful. The only question which remained to the successful hunter was, what was to be done with the carcass. He was loth to leave it where it was; besides, he wanted its skin—as what victorious sportsman does not?—and, above all, he wished to show MRS. BARCLAY how easily such seeming monsters could be killed. Not unnaturally, then, though in an evil hour, he determined to drag it home. For this purpose he undid his stirrup-leather, and, making it fast over the head of the snake, led his horse along, which as it towed the snake, left a deep mark in the herbage, and sometimes a trail of blood on the grass over which the carcass was dragged. As he advanced, with the huge reptile trailing at his heels, some evil genius put it into his head that now was a fine opportunity to give MRS. BARCLAY a lesson that would cure her of her fears of serpents. He never seems to have thought of the matter unkindly, or to entertain for a moment an idea that her woman's nature would not as soon and as easily get over its repugnance to these reptiles as he in his wild, rough life had easily been enabled to do. There is no doubt but that nothing more than a rough practical joke entered his mind, and this was perhaps the only kind of joke the point of which he was capable of perceiving. His simple plan of mischief was soon laid. He determined to take the serpent into the house, and coil it in the sitting-room in such a manner as that its wounded parts could easily be hidden. He dragged it, therefore, with some trouble along the veranda, and soon managed to coil away its great folds in such a manner than its injuries were hidden, and it looked indeed as if alive. When all had been quietly arranged by himself, he went out and called for a servant to fetch down her mistress, who, as is the custom of the country, was sleeping out the great heat of the day in her own room. Little suspecting what was to follow, she came down at once, and the instant she entered the sitting-room Mr. BARCLAY slipped out and fastened the door behind her. What passed afterward can now only be guessed with horror. Her screams of "The serpent, the serpent!" were at first so shrill and loud as to quite drown Mr. BARCLAY'S calls to her that the reptile was dead, and that she must look at it quietly, and he was only first alarmed by a noise of struggling, and the piercing cries of some half-a-dozen female servants, who, drawn by the shrieks of their mistress, had entered the room by another door. What *they* saw on entering was MRS. BARCLAY attacked by a huge anaconda, which had followed up the broad track left by the body of its slaughtered mate. The instant their cries alarmed it, it rolled back its folds through the window by which it had entered. MRS. BARCLAY was found insensible, and only slightly torn about the face and partly on the bosom by the fangs of the boa. She was quite insensible, however, and never rallied. In spite of all restoratives, she remained in a comatose state till the succeeding day, when convulsion succeeded convulsion, till her death left Mr. BARCLAY a widower, and the parent of a still-born child.

It is both more interesting and more amusing to turn from this tragic story to one which, though equally well authenticated, is far more likely to be truly genuine—the capture of a large anaconda alive. This was done by WATERTON in Southern Demerara, and his private letters give a most vivid account of it. For some days the neighborhood of an Indian village had been plagued and alarmed by the close vicinity of a large anaconda. Common rumor, of course, exaggerated its size to such a fabulous extent that, if the dimensions spoken of were only really believed in, it is no wonder that the terror was universal. WATERTON, who came to the village in the minute prosecution of his studies into natural history in all its branches, and who was, above all, a most enthusiastic investigator of the habits of serpents, learned with delight of the close proximity of this fine specimen. On the very evening of his arrival it had taken a goat from a herd, and it was certain that after such a meal it would lie torpid, and not very far off. But, as has been said, serpents, before relapsing into this condition, generally conceal themselves with the utmost care; so for three days WATERTON'S keen search around the forest was quite unavailing. He, however, knowing the haunts of snakes as well as a schoolboy knows where to find birds' nests, persevered, and at noon on the fourth day came upon the lair of the anaconda. It was in a large sort of cave among some loose rocks that were partly covered with bright creepers, and partly filled with moss and leaves. In the midst of these the reptile lay in a mass of coils. It need hardly be said that its size by no means realized the terrible accounts which had been given of it by the natives, supposing it to have been the same one, which WATERTON believed was not the case; still, it was a formidable serpent. Its length, though only a little over nineteen feet, seemed much greater as it lay in its coils, from the huge thickness of the body, which, as was afterward proved by actual measurement, was greater in circumference than the leg of an ordinary man. WATERTON had with him three native hunters, who were much attached to him, and who had followed him through many dangers. With these a short council of war was held in whispers. The natives, however, represented with much force and truth that it would be dangerous to make an attack till the reptile's head could be distinctly seen, so that it could be seized by one of them round the throat, and so prevented inflicting those bites which lacerate so severely and almost dangerously. This course of action was accordingly resolved on, and a patient watch kept on the serpent till nearly the close of the long hot day; then its head was seen slowly emerging from the mass of folds, which were gently creeping one over the other in a manner peculiar to every class of snake or serpent in a half-torpid state. With the first clear view of the head, WATERTON dashed into the cave and seized it by the throat close to the jaws; his three hunters followed him with equal courage, and threw themselves upon the pile of folds. The anaconda, though taken by surprise and overpowered by numbers, yet made a fierce resistance, and for a few minutes there was nothing to be seen in the gloom but dust and legs and arms and coils of snake, till, after a great struggle, it was dragged out into the waning daylight of the forest. Here the contest for a time was even worse, for the snake had room, and plunged in every way to get one of its captors within its folds. But WATERTON and his hunters kept it out at length and got it down upon the ground, till it was so exhausted that one of the natives could run to the tent and fetch ropes and a long bamboo pole. To this latter it was securely lashed, and borne in triumph on the shoulders of the party to the Indian village. WATERTON said that at any time during the contest it would have been easy to have killed the monster by dividing the vertebræ or the muscles of the back with their short, sharp hunting-knives. His object, however, was to take it alive, and in this he nominally succeeded. The serpent was brought in alive, it is true, but it was so injured in the efforts to overcome its struggles that it lived but a few days afterward, thus affording another illustration of the almost insuperable difficulties of taking these large reptiles in such a state as to be fit for subsequent exhibition in any great zoological collection.

One large snake, though it never attains to the gigantic bulk of either the anaconda or boa constrictor, is not uncommon on the prairies of Illinois, and is even abundant on the great Western prairies beyond the Mississippi. It is called the bull-snake, and is very little known to naturalists. It grows to a length of about ten or twelve feet, is very thick in girth, and strong and bold. It never attacks man, but haunts round the neighborhoods of the wild outlying prairie farms, the poultry kept on which in such abundance seems to form an irresistible attraction to this great snake, as, indeed, poultry generally does to all other reptiles of the kind. It is terribly voracious, and, what is most rare in snakes which are not venomous, will kill and destroy for the mere sake of killing. A bull-snake in a large hen-roost will in a night do as much mischief as will require three months' hatching to repair. Once, when driving out with a friend to visit a station on the prairies a good deal west of the Mississippi, I drove over one of these snakes in the long tangled prairie-grass, which was then more than four feet high. The shock his bulk gave almost upset the light "buckboard" on which we rode. We turned at once, and saw a large dark mass of bull-snake writhing his dirty-black coils in all the agony of a mortal wound. He was evidently quite helpless to escape or live, so we jumped down, and with the butts of our whips beat what little life remained out of him. Yet till the last blow he fought us with fierce hissings and attempts to bite, and would, no doubt, have made a serious resistance, had he not been so injured to start with. His length was nearly eleven feet, and his jaws, or rather mouth, contained four rows of teeth, all small, but all intensely sharp-pointed, and crooked, and curving backwards. None of these, of course, were venomous; but the wound they would inflict would be very severe from the multitude of small deep lacerations. The jaws were exceedingly powerful; but there was nothing whatever in the creature's stomach but the remains of a prairie-hen, which had evidently been eaten some days before.

IN EARLY SPRNG.

Pale yellow sunlight crowns the wave,
And glowing skies are blue and clear.
How languidly the waters lave
The sands that glimmer near.

The shady nooks along the hill
Are dappled yet with wasting snow;
I hear the earliest bluebird's trill;
Soft winds are breathing low.

Beyond the shining harbor-bar
Lingers a dim sail, like a pearl,
And busy sea-birds, near and far,
Hover and swoop and whirl.

Oh, heart and day, in sweet accord!
Oh, waves, ye seem as fair to me,
As if the feet of Christ the Lord
Had walked the morning sea!
—*George Cooper in Putnam for May.*

STORIES ABOUT WHIST.—The clergy, especially in the west of England, were formerly devoted to whist. About the beginning of the century there was a whist club in a country town of Somersetshire, composed mostly of clergymen, that met every Sunday evening in the back parlor of a barber. Four of these were acting as pall-bearers at the funeral of a reverend brother, when a delay occurred from the grave not being ready or some other cause, and the coffin was set down in the chancel. By way of whiling away the time, one of them produced a pack of cards from his pocket, and proposed a rubber. The rest gladly assented, and they were deep in their game, using the coffin as their table, when the sexton came to announce that the preparations were complete. We have carefully verified the fact that they played long whist, and we suspect that whist has been less popular in the Church since the introduction of short, by reason of its inferior gravity. The principle is indicated by SYDNEY SMITH in his qualified defence of angling. "I give up fly-fishing; it is a light, volatile, dissipated pursuit. But ground-bait, with a good steady float that never bobs without a bite, is an occupation for a bishop, and in no way interferes with sermon-making." We have seen short whist played by a member of the Episcopal body, and a very eminent one, the venerable Bishop of Exeter, (PHILLPOTTS,) one adversary being the late Dean of St. Paul's, (MILMAN,) the other an American diplomatist, and his partner a distinguished foreigner whose whist is hardly on a par with his scientific acquirements and social popularity. The two dignitaries played a steady sound orthodox game. The Bishop bore a run of ill luck like a Christian and a Bishop, but when (after the diplomatist had puzzled him by a false card) the Count lost the game by not returning his trump, the excellent prelate looked on the verge of bringing the rubber to a conclusion as he once brought a controversy with an Archbishop, namely, by the bestowal of his blessing, which the Archbishop, apparently apprehensive of its acting by the rule of contraries, earnestly entreated him to take back. The famous "Billy Butler," vicar of Frampton, got the offer of a rich piece of preferment by finding a fox in the "open," when the Prince of Wales (afterwards GEORGE IV.) was anxious for an easy run. Many a good living has been gained by whist-playing—this being considered an indispensable qualification by discerning patrons (lay and episcopal) in the olden time. Our own opinion is, that if the spirit of the times no longer admits of its being exacted in candidates for holy orders, the being well up in Cavendish or Clay should command a handsome number of marks in all competitive examinations, civil and military. We throw out this suggestion for the serious consideration of the Cabinet—especially of Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. LOWE.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE DEATH OF MENDELSSOHN.—On the 7th October, 1847, MENDELSSOHN composed that sweet, profoundly melancholy "Spring Song," the last verse of which runs:

"Idol of my inmost heart!
Life for me is endless sorrow—
Blackest night without a morrow—
For thou and I must part."

He then pushed aside the still wet page, and starting up, said hastily, "Enough! Don't be uneasy, CECILE, any longer; I really mean to write no more, and to rest awhile!" Two days afterward MENDELSSOHN brought his newest book of songs to his musical friend, Frau LIVIA FREGE, who was in the habit of seeing him so often come into her house with a score under his arm, and singing the half-finished piece to him at sight. On this occasion she was to sing for him, with her sweet voice, the "Nachtlied." They first tried over some portions of "St. Paul," and different songs. MENDELSSOHN'S excessive nervous irritability had for some time past been very striking, whether in listening to music or in playing himself. His face changed, and he became very pale. Indeed, he avoided all large musical gatherings, and repeatedly declared that "the highest delight, and the highest of all enjoyments, is in reality music among a few friends—at most, a quartette of congenial spirits. At present I care for nothing beyond this."

On the day in question, MENDELSSOHN had played a great deal the same morning with MOSCHELES and, DAVID, and to his anxious friend, Madame L. FREGE, he appeared weary and exhausted. When at last she sang the following lines:

"Time marches on by night as well as day,
And many march by night who fain would stay,"

MENDELSSOHN said, with a shudder, "Oh! that has a dreary sound, but it is just what I feel!" He then suddenly rose, as pale as death, and paced the room hurriedly, complaining that his hands were as cold as ice. To Frau LIVIA FREGE'S anxious entreaty to drive straight home and send for a doctor, he answered with a smile that a good quick walk would be of greater service to him, and took leave of her. He, however, gave up his intention of taking a walk, and went straight home; but in the evening he was similarly affected, and obliged to remain in bed for some days. This attack of debility seemed to have passed away, and MENDELSSOHN again received visits from his intimate friends; indeed, on Oct. 28, he took a short walk with his wife, and was tolerably well and in good spirits at dinner. In the afternoon, to the consternation of his family, he was seized with a sudden, deep swoon. The physician could not dissemble his alarm at this attack of illness; his case was soon hopeless, for a paralytic stroke ensued. MENDELLSOHN lay for a long time insensible; and when he once more recovered consciousness, he continued in an apathetic state, only complaining at intervals of insupportable pains in his head. In this condition he continued for seven days, with little change for better or worse—days full of torment and mortal anguish to all who loved him.

The intelligence of the danger that threatened this precious life spread like wildfire through the city; it was as if some beloved king had been in peril of his life; crowds of anxious inquirers besieged the well-known house in the Königsstrasse, anxiously hoping for a better report. On every side were seen sorrowing faces and sympathizing inquirers.

And within, in the darkened sick-room, the mortal frame of one of the noblest of men was undergoing the last great struggle, surrounded by faithful friends, in the arms of inconsolable but self-sacrificing love; and, at 9 o'clock at night, on the 4th November, 1847, the hand of the angel of death wrote underneath the book of life of him who had gone to his rest his hallowed *Fine.*

The purest of artistic souls had returned to the Source of Light, whence it emanated. —*Reminiscences of Mendelssohn*, (*Leypoldt & Holt.*

LORD ROBERT CECIL.—One young man of brains there was on the Tory side of the House of Commons who did not like DISRAELI, and never professed to like him. This was Lord ROBERT CECIL, who subsequently became Viscount CRANBOURNE, and now sits in the House of Lords as Marquis of SALISBURY. Lord ROBERT CECIL was by far the ablest scion of noble Toryism in the House of Commons. Younger than Lord STANLEY he had not Lord STANLEY'S solidity and caution; but he had much more of original ability; he had brilliant ideas, great readiness in debate, and a perfect genius for saying bitter things in the bitterest tone. The younger son of a wealthy peer, he had, in consequence of a dispute with his father, manfully accepted honorable poverty, and was glad, for no short time, to help out his means by the use of his pen. He wrote in the *Quarterly Review*, the time-honored organ of Toryism; and after a while certain political articles regularly appearing in that periodical became identical with his name. One great object of these articles seemed to be to denounce Mr. DISRAELI and warn the Tory Party against him as a traitor, certain in the end to sell and surrender their principles. Lord ROBERT CECIL was an ultra-Tory—or at least thought himself so—I feel convinced that his intellect and his experience will set him free one day. He was a Tory on principle and would listen to no compromise. People did not at first see how much ability there was in him—very few indeed saw how much of genuine manhood and nobleness there was in him. His tall, bent, awkward figure; his prematurely bald crown, his face with an outline and a beard that reminded one of a Jew peddler from the Minories, his ungainly gestures, his unmelodious voice, and the extraordinary and wanton bitterness of his tongue, set the ordinary observer strongly against him. He seemed to delight in being gratuitously offensive. Let me give one illustration. He assailed Mr. GLADSTONE'S financial policy one night, and said it was like the practice of a pettifogging attorney. This was rather coarse, and it was received with loud murmurs of disapprobation, but Lord ROBERT went on unheeding. Next night, however, when the debate was resumed, he rose and said he feared he had used language the previous evening which was calculated to give offence, and which he could not justify. There were murmurs of encouraging applause—nothing delights the House of Commons like an unsolicited and manly apology. Yes, he had, on the previous night, in a moment of excitement, compared the policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the practice of a pettifogging attorney. That was language which on sober consideration he felt he could not justify and ought not to have used, "and therefore," said Lord ROBERT, "I beg leave to offer my sincere apology"—here Mr. GLADSTONE half rose from his seat, with face of eager generosity, ready to pardon even before fully asked—"I beg leave to tender my sincere apology—to the attorneys!" Half the House roared with laughter, the other half with anger—and GLADSTONE threw himself back in his seat with an expression of mingled disappointment, pity and scorn, on his pallid, noble features.—*Justin McCarthy, in May Galaxy.*

TWICE IN LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.—Twice in my life I have fallen in love at first sight. The first time was in a bookstore in Boston, in the street named after the Father of his Country. I was fresh from New-York, where my afternoon walk is usually up the Fifth-avenue, a street in which the Mahometan doctrine just mentined does not always seem so very irrational. This first love of mine was a girl of about seventeen, with a lovely bloom on her cheeks, and she wore a dress of blue something (not silk) with white spots in it. It was when I found out what that sweet girl had come to the store to buy that I gave way to the weakness alluded to above. She was lovely in herself, but great Heavens! she was there buying a Gazeteer! Here was a young lady, aged 17, who took interest enough in the world she inhabited to desire a catalogue of its contents! Amazing! Long she hesitated, anxious to choose the best. Shall it be LIPPINCOTT? Shall it be HARPER? She made up her mind at last, paid for the book, and completed her conquest by carrying it home herself. I never saw her more; I know not her name; but I love her still, and often have a distracting vision of her when I see "those others," in the avenue which is numbered Five. It is only because I am not Dr. HOLMES or Mr. LOWELL that I have not written out my "Lines to a Young Lady in a Blue-spotted Dress (not Silk) whom I saw Buying a Gazeteer in a Boston Book Store."

The other time was on the long piazza of a seaside hotel, also in New-England. She was a married lady, a mother, and a writer of charming verse and prose. It had been singular good fortune to be reared on that rockbound coast in such a way that her growth was never checked by excessive school, nor her freedom of movement hampered by irrational dress, or by false ideas of propriety. Her father being a landlord, a fisherman, a lighthouse keeper, and a man of sense and information, she had plenty of boats, rocks, fishing-tackle, and suggestive conversation; and so grew up absolutely free from every one of the pernicious restraints of a defective civilization. At the same time her mind was duly nourished with honest knowledge, and kept totally free from all the contracting superstitions. I never spoke to her. I should not know her face to-day, if I saw it. But what instantaneously captivated my affections was the wondrous beauty of her step! Just to watch the glorious harmony, the perfect concert, of her movements—was rapture. It is this darling of my memory, in her coarse blue Dio Lewis boat-dress, that I think of when I see those gorgeous ladies carrying down the steps of a fashionable house an immense armful of clothes which they have been exhibiting at a reception.—*James Parton in the Atlantic Monthly for May.*

DRESS IN THE MIDDLE AGES.—It is one of the most striking features of the middle ages—if we may trust a certain kind of criticism—both in England and on the continent, that the horrible visitations of the Black Death were followed by outbreaks of fantastic luxuriance in dress. That in England there was plenty of absurdity and extravagance in the dresses of both men and women before the advent of the pestilence, in August, 1348, is sufficiently clear from the denunciations of the clergy, who seem to have told people that the plague was sent to punish them for excesses in attire, joined with what was supposed to be immodesty—for instance, the wearing of a short tunic by a man. It is difficult to see what connection there could possibly be between any impression left by a great plague and the tendency to invent or follow strange fashions; and thus, as a matter of fact, we find the strange fashions complained of before the plague as well as after. It was in some German author, a clerical writer whose name has escaped me, that I read the statement that medieval pestilences of Europe were always followed by curious extravagance in attire; and it is possible, if not probable, that this was merely the old story of Tenterden Steeple and Goodwin Sands; but, if there is anything in it, the extravagance in dress would merely be part of a general reaction toward luxury and splendor after a time of depression, neglect of appearances, and necessarily some degree of squalor; for, of course, in those days the domestic resources and small conveniences of humanity were not upon such a scale that they would easily rally after a destructive siege from misery, poverty and pain. The difficulty of estimating the moral bearings of the subject is increased by the fact that dress in those days was, what it is not now, a livery. In every class of society, from the highest to the lowest, the clothing worn served for a badge of rank as well as for the usual purposes of dress. The sumptuary laws of the Parliaments recognized this as well as the doleful homilies of the friars and the alarmists, who amusingly attribute the impoverishment of the realm to the extravagant expenditure of dress, instead of to its true cause, the drain occasioned by those wars of King EDWARD III., out of which this country got nothing but glory and a splendid tradition. There can be no doubt, I think, that the alleged extravagance in dress was one of the manifestations of the insurgent spirit of the times, and a symptom of the tendency to break down class distinctions. We see the same thing in our own times, and it is idle to complain of it in so far as it belongs to the new social insurgence. If a lady dresses foolishly, and a servant copies her, it is useless to discuss the question which is the more silly, the mistress or maid; the impulse which leads a person of inferior station and culture to dress like his betters, is in itself an impulse of crude self-respect, and any great activity of the tendency belongs naturally to periods of political changes. In the time of CHAUCER, as now, a well-dressed churl was betrayed the moment he opened his lips; but the insurgent tendency having shown itself first on the outsides of things, does not stop there, and a person who dresses well, or even gaudily, because he wishes not to be distinguished from the cultivated classes by any visible sign, is on the way to get the cultivation too; for his self-respect must inevitably be made sensitive on that side also, in a little time.—*Chaucer's England, by Matthew Browne.*

APRIL.

After the snow, before the thunder;
When March no more, with stormy hours,
Keeps sea-fowl from the sea asunder,
And space grows thin 'twixt foam and flowers;
And rainbows come, and winds are less,
And clouds are ebony now, now pearl;
Then dead may seem my bitterness,
Drown'd—where the woods their flags unfurl
In music of the merle.

Dead; and a new blue violet wreath
Is found each morning on its grave:
Drown'd; but it dies a harder death
With each fresh Spring's returning wave.
Dead; but, ah! youth being parted, now
Joy is as grief, slayer as slain;
Drown'd; but its drowning arms, I trow,
Have clasped me, nor shall loose again,
Till sunset thwarts the main;—

Till sunset thwarts the sea, where striving
Of swimmers is, and wreck of ships;
Till the great giver comes, whose giving
Is sweet, and very pale his lips.
Ah! Youth of mine that I have spent!
Can Life, thy glorious flush that knew,
Survive thee?—yea; the firmament
Still hangs, nor is one whit less blue,
O'er Hellas and Peru.

O hours of dreaming o'er a tress!
O days of glamour, not of gold!
O unreturning carelessness!—
And yet—the sweet times are the old—
Were they so sweet, those days of old?
Alas!—if all the west o' th' wind
Of Youth be Memery—Age will whirl
A bitter blast on me who find,
Now, scarce more solace than the churl,
In music of the merle.

—*Once a Week.*

THOMAS A BECKET'S SHRINE.—BECKET'S shrine was at one time wonderfully popular. "Whilst no man brought his gift to the altar of his Saviour, in Canterbury Cathedral, throughout a whole year, offerings were made at the shrine of St. THOMAS A BECKET, in the same place, and during the same period, to the amount of nearly a thousand pounds." No wonder, however, he was such a favorite, when no less than 263 miracles are ascribed to him; though how many of them were of the character of one that figures in a quaint sermon of LATIMER'S I am not prepared to say. A gentlewoman of London was met by one of her neighbors in the street, and asked, "Mistress, whither go ye?" "Marry," said she, "I am going to St. Thomas of Acres, to the sermon. I could not sleep all this last night, and I am going now thither. I never failed of a good nap there." In one of the miracles King HENRY figures. He had resolved to do penance at Canterbury for his share in BECKET'S death. Barefoot, and in a woolen shirt and short cloak, he walked from St. Dunstan's Church to the Cathedral, kissed the spot where the Archbishop had fallen, and submitted to be scourged by the monks and ecclesiastical dignitaries who were present on the occasion. "Next morning, as he was hearing mass before the tomb, the King of Scotland, his most cruel enemy, was taken prisoner by a small number of men." CŒUR DE LION, on returning from Palestine, walked from Sandwich to the shrine, to give thanks for his deliverance; King JOHN paid it a visit after his coronation; and probably none of our Kings, from the Second HENRY to the Eighth, failed to make the famous pilgrimage. The legend about the "bad end" to which the murderers came, and the inscription over their supposed tomb at Jerusalem—"Here lie the wretches who martyred blessed THOMAS, Archbishop of Canterbury"—are altogether apocryphal. BRET died quietly in his own bed; TRACY became Grand Justiciary of Normandy; FITZURSE went to Ireland, where he founded the family of the MCMAHONS, of Wexford; while HUGH DE MORVILLE, Lord of Burgh-by-Sands, in Cumberland, was made Chief Justice in Eyre, north of Trent.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE CIGARETTE.—The Turkish is the most delicate and aromatic of all forms of the cigarette, but it is almost impossible to obtain them of good quality in this country. Even if you import the finest cut tobacco, and procure the best of paper, there is something wanting in the flavor which it is difficult to describe. A cigarette on Mount Athos, and a cigarette smoked in Lower Thames-street, London, may come from the same plant, but there will be a wide difference in the extent of the appreciation on the part of the smokers. Some of this may be due to fancy, but there is no doubt that the Turkish cigarette made and smoked in the Mediterranean is peculiar to the locality. The manner in which the leaf is cut by the native tobacco cutter is primitive in the extreme. He sits upon the ground, cross-legged, after the Turkish fashion, and placing a board upon his knees, grasps a bundle of the assorted leaves, and proceeds to cut them with an unwieldy and awkward-looking knife. He uses this instrument with such dexterity that the tobacco falls away before him in delicate silky flakes, cut with almost mathematical precision, and even more perfectly than if cut with an ordinary tobacco engine. Another important element in the preparation of a Turkish cigarette is the paper, and connoisseurs are often sorely perplexed to procure a kind which shall answer their purpose. It should be light, yet tough, free from odor, and as nearly tasteless as possible. A good cigarette paper is one of the problems of the cigarette maker; and, like many other apparently simple matters, is extremely difficult of solution. The number of papers made by way of experiment, and for sale, may be reckoned by hundreds, and yet it would be hazardous to say that a first-rate cigarette paper can be obtained.—*Tobacco Trade Review.*

THE CAMELLA IN JAPAN.—The growth of the camellia tree in Japan is most wonderful. Let not the smile of incredulity light up the face of the reader when we state that we have seen some of them attain the height of at least forty feet. Many such as these we passed, and the appearance of them in full bloom may be imagined. Before we had seen this ourselves, we should have thought it about as likely a circumstance that we should one day sit under the shade of our own mignonette as that we should ride for miles under camella trees in full flower. Later in the season, when the camellias have ceased to bloom, their place is supplied by the azales, which marks the hillsides with gaudy patches of crimson, and the landscape becomes more gorgeous than ever.—*Our Life in Japan.*

STRIKING A SALMON.—A fault common to novices in salmon fishing, and sometimes unwittingly indulged in by "veterans" in the art, is the practice of striking a fish too hastily, after he has risen to the fly. At least a couple of seconds should be permitted to elapse before striking the fish, so that he may have time to have fairly turned away from the angler. The salmon, in descending with the fly to his place of rest, gives a sort of "roll," which causes a break in the water. When the disturbance so caused has closed over him, then is the time to strike him. This should be done with the point of the rod lowered slantwise toward the water. In striking high, the fly is apt to be dragged out of his mouth. But though this delinquency may be accounted for and excused on the plea of nervousness, there is an offence which is totally unpardonable—that of giving a "slack" to a fish after he has been hooked. This is the gravest crime that an angler can be guilty of. The O'GORMAN, after giving particular instructions for its avoidance, says, "If all these should fail to keep you from this crime, may you lose your flies and fish in rocks and weeds, and your hat and gloves in the water; may the rain finds its way into your sleeve; may you forget your cigar-case and dram-bottle; and, finally, when you wash your face after coming in, may your shirt-sleeves drop into the basin you are using." Many a good fish has been lost by this imprudence after considerable play and when almost tired out. Though it is, of course, sheer madness to dream of stopping a fish on the run, yet the line should never be permitted to pass so freely from the wheel that it may not be fairly taut during the entire time that he is thus furiously rushing along. He should be compelled to carry out the line with him as he goes, and the angler should never anticipate his speed by helping him freely to it. When he has reached the end of his chase, he should be instantly brought again under the bow of the rod and fairly "butted," and no time should be given him for reflection, otherwise he will soon find his way round stumps and rocks.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

GRANT'S FELICITY OF LANGUAGE.—He exhibits at times a rare felicity of language. His words generally come slowly, but they are always to the point, and when analyzed, his speech often proves eloquent. His dispatches abound in terse, significant expressions, like the response to BUCKNER: "No terms other than unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works." "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer," is historical. "Let us have peace," uttered by the head of the army, became a watchword of a party. His famous letter to ANDREW JOHNSON on the removal of SHERIDAN is alive with earnestness; and his remarks to President LINCOLN, upon receiving command of the armies, are a model of chaste and manly eloquence. "Mr. President, I accept the commission with gratitude for the high honor conferred. With the aid of the noble armies that have fought on so many fields for our common country, it will be my earnest endeavor not to disappoint your expectations. I feel the full weight of the responsibilities now devolving on me; and I know if they are met, it will be due to those armies, and above all, to the favor of that Providence which leads both nations and men."

Take, again, the short speech he made when he received the nomination for the Presidency: "I shall have no policy of my own to enforce against the will of the people;"—a sentiment full of wisdom and patriotism, and at the same time the severest possible rebuke of the President, who strove so hard to force his policy upon an unwilling people. At Galena, when his election was announced, he proclaimed: "The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear;" while in his inaugural are opinions worthy to become maxims of public and international law. The truth is, that few men who call themselves orators have made better or more effective speeches than he who has made so few, who never speaks till he has something to say that is pertinent and forcible.—*Atlantic Monthly for May.*

HOW THE BLACK PRINCE WON HIS SPURS AT CRECY.—PHILIP, "raging with anger and discontent," asked JOHN of Hainault what he should do, and the Earl advised him to retreat. PHILIP took no notice of this dastardly counsel, but rode forward a little, and saw his brother, the Count of ALENCON, on an eminence, advancing to attack the English. He would gladly have joined him, but was prevented by the confused crowd of his own soldiers. The Count of ALENCON on one side, and the Count of FLANDERS on the other, now made a simultaneous attack on that division of the English which was commanded by the Black Prince, and about the same time a body of German and Savoyard knights broke through the Prince's bowmen to the men at arms behind, and engaged with them in a hand-to-hand fight. Then the Earls of NORTHAMPTON and ARUNDEL, who commanded the second division of the English, seeing the furious attack that was made on the Prince, sent to the King to beg him to come to his son's help. "Is he dead, or unhorsed, or so wounded that he cannot help himself?" asked the King. "No, Sire, please God; but he is in a hard passage of arms, and he much needs your help." "Sir THOMAS," said the King, "return to those who have sent you, and tell them not to send to me again so long as my son lives; I command them to let the child gain his spurs, for I wish, if God has so ordered it, that the day may be his, and that the honor may rest with him and those to whom I have given it in charge." So the knight returned with the King's answer, and the English fought more fiercely than before. Vain were the efforts of the French; they could not break them. The Count D'ALENCON, the Count of FLANDERS, and numbers of the French nobles were slain; the Welshmen rushed in, stabbing the horses with their knives and short lances, and killing the dismounted knights.—*Longman's Edward the Third.*

BLOWING A WINE-GLASS.—I spent hours in the workroom of Murano, fascinated, despite the blinding heat, by the fairy forms and rainbow hues evolved before my eyes; by the intense, grave, silent enthusiasm of the workmen, which extends itself even to the small children admitted to watch the proceedings; by the impossibility of quitting the scene of labor until the piece in hand could be secured from failure by completion. On my first visit the head workman was requested by SALVIATI to make me any article I might fancy; I chose a wine-glass with a deep bowl, initial stem, and broad ruby-tinted foot. The man dipped his hollow iron rod into a pot of molten white glass, caught up a lump, rolled it on an iron slab, popped it into the furnace, blew through his rod, tossed it aloft, and a hollow ball appeared. His assistant handed him a rod of metal, in which a green serpent seemed coiled in a white cage; this he caught, and, quick as lightning, formed two initials, touching the bowl with the tip of the M, to which it adhered. Then his assistant offered more white glass, which was joined to the bottom of the M, spun round, opened with nippers, and so the foot was formed. Again into the furnace, and then the shears opened and hollowed the deep and slender bowl. Then the assistant handed a scrap of ruby molten glass, of which the master caught a hair as it were, wound it round the rim of the bowl and of the foot. Once more into an upper oven, where it must remain till the morrow to cool, and then I drew a long breath of relief; for—knowing that if the metal be too hot or too cold, if too much or too little be taken on the rod, the weight and color will be faulty; that too quick or too slow an action on the part of the assistant, in presenting or withdrawing his rod, may spoil the whole—one cannot watch such processes without intense excitement. This excitement the workmen share in their own silent fashion; and when any rare experiment is going on, all gather round the master in breathless anxiety, while no sound comes from the parted lips save in the form of a hint or caution.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

LITERARY PROGRESS.—A clergyman, in the County of Durham, told me the following anecdote. He had taught an old man in his parish to read, and had found him an apt pupil. After the lessons had finished, he had not been able to call at the cottage for some time, and when he did he only found the wife at home. "How's John?" said my friend. "He's canny, sir," said his wife. "How does he get on with his reading?" "Nicely, Sir." "Ah, I suppose he'll read his Bible very comfortably, now." "Bible, sir! bless you, he was out of the Bible and into the newspaper long ago."—*Once a Week.*

THE "MISSING LINK."—What are our ethnologists and our anthropologists, as they call themselves, doing? They are blindly searching for the "missing link" where I am sure they will never find it—in the mere outer resemblance, namely, between the creature man and his supposititious next of kin. And because a monkey is a disgusting travesty of a man, they think they have discovered the end of the clue which is to guide them into the inner mystery. Mistaken—utterly mistaken! Men of their attainments and knowledge should know better. All their investigations and all their teachings lead up to the truth that things are not what they seem. Yet on this point they are carried away by seemings, pure and simple. What is there that distinguishes man from the lower orders of animals? Is it his form? No. Look at comparative anatomy. The legs of a man are the ventral fins of the fish, the legs of the bird, the hinder legs of a quadruped; his arms are the pectoral fins of the fish, the wings of the bird, the forelegs of the quadruped. His brain differs only in quantity and texture from that of other animals. It is true that man stands erect; but there is not more difference between him and the lower orders of creation in this respect than there is between a bird and a fish. Wherein is it, then, that man does stand out in a dignity and majesty all his own from among the various and multitudinous herd of all other created beings? Why, Sir, it is in his possession of that which we call mind; it is in his inner, not in his outward qualities.—*"Thoughts in the Twilight," in Cassell's Magazine.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN JUROR. By H. B. WILSON. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

This little treatise purports to be a "Guide for Jurymen throughout the United States." It contains "rules for testing the credibility of witnesses, and weighing and estimating evidence," together with "a system of forensic reasoning for jurors." Why, however, it should be called the *American Juror* does not distinctly appear, it being a compilation mainly from British sources, and equally applicable to all jurors.

However, we doubt whether it is a good book to put into the hands of jurors; whether it is best that jurymen should "test the credibility of witnesses" by a set of rules previously learned; and whether" a system of forensic reasoning is necessary or advisable for jurors at all. We should say that the fundamental mistake in this compilation is in its supposition that a special science or branch of instruction can properly be created out of this subject. This is less a book for jurymen than for lawyers; for lawyers it is a handy collection of what they may find in BLACKSTONE, in BEST on *Presumption*, in GREENLEAF'S *Evidence*, WELLS on *Circumstatial Evidence*, and so on. To our mind, it would be only confusing to put such a treatise in the hands of jurymen, in order to teach them to be wary regarding ordinary cases by reason of the curious circumstances involved in extraordinary cases.

Mr. WILSON, however, is of a different opinion. "The author ventures the suggestion," he modestly writes, "that the Legislatures of the several States would do well to provide for placing a work of this character in the hands of jurymen." and we presume that the publishers would have no objection to that arrangement. The author also suggests that "the work may with propriety be introduced into the schools as a class-book or reader;" and, of course, it is, in addition, like other treatises, one of those books which no gentleman's library can be without.

Now, the first quarter of the book is obviously not a book for jurymen *as* jurymen at all—it is on the origin and history of trial by jury, the qualification of jurors, the selecting, summoning, impaneling and swearing of jurors, the written pleadings—pure legal points. Then, when it comes to the question of evidence and that of reasoning, evidently the chief part is matter for lawyers to read, not for ordinary jurymen. Some part of it, indeed, treats of the competency of witnesses and admissibility of evidence, which, of course, are matters for the Court to decide. Many of the "rules" are either axioms in every mind, or are present in every good charge to the jury. For example: "Rule I. The onus of proving everything essential to the establishment of the charge against the accused lies on the prosecutor." So again: "Rule II. In criminal cases there must be clear and unequivocal proof of the *corpus delicti*." Here, unless additional light is added to the American juryman's mind by talking of the *corpus delicti*, we do not see that he is helped to anything he would not be likely to know or to be informed of. So again: "Rule VII. In cases of doubt, it is *safer* to acquit than convict." But is that the rule? We think not. "Gentlemen, if you have any reasonable doubt of the prisoner's guilt," &c. The words are too familiar to us to require our finishing them, still less to have legislation provide us with a book to learn Rule VII.

It will be seen that we have been criticising only what the book *claims* to be; if we turn to show what the book is, we shall adopt a more complimentary tone. It is a handy compilation and collection of facts regarding trials by jury and the evidence adduced in such trials, usually scattered through larger and more elaborate treatises. We know that such books have been published before—as, for instance, "*The Juryman's Guide*,"—and called books for jurymen. But we should doubt whether the claim is substantiated by the contents, and whether a "system of forensic reasoning for jurors" is advisable to be provided in book-form for the jury-room. The cases cited in the appendix are interesting and readable; but, as we have in substance said, we doubt whether reading them—the case of Sir NICHOLAS THROCKMORTON, that of WILLIAM PENN and WILLIAM MEAD, that of RICHARD BAXTER—would clarify the minds of jurymen under our present system.

> "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing;
> Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring."

STUDIES IN GENERAL SCIENCE. By ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SON.

MRS. BLACKWELL takes a very large canvas, so to speak; but she fills it up very creditably with the studious acquired learning of her active and well-employed life. In writing her book she begins with the beginning—the origin of things and the constitution of the universe. "Absolute principles," she says, "exist as innate necessary properties of things; there may be absolute *force* or motive power, and absolute *capacity* or receptivity for being extended, moved or divided; but no self-existent, irrational necessity could create a related, rational scheme of pure coördinations, each dependent on all the others, and could substantialize this, or establish it in active coöperation through the use and exercise of *absolute substance* and its *absolute properties*." She proceeds in this way to make her "General Statement," which opens the subject; from which preliminary we can perceive that she does not think the world a self-existent mass of matter from eternity, but something produced by a distinct, intelligent Being—God. And further, as regards the nature of things, she rejects the doctrine of BERKELEY and others, who suppose that matter is a thing of qualities and nothing else, and has no existence independently of the mind that apprehends these. She believes that everything actually exists, honestly, and not in any sort of metaphysical masquerade. From these preliminaries she proceeds to her "text-book," which is the universe at large, and shows the action of the Perceptive, Conceptive and Constructive forces; from which she draws the inference that it is safer and more philosophic to observe the workings of creation, than try to comprehend it by any logic of system. She dilates on the subjects of "Perception" and "Conception," and satisfies both herself and her readers that they can really perceive the substance of bodies, after which she discusses the "Constitution of Matter and of Mind," the "Coördinations of Growth," and the "Different Types of Mind." In her "Eclectic Development Theory," she discusses the views of the natural philosophers on that head, and leans to the belief that though God did not make a distinct type for every kind of animated thing in creation, he gave it a certain *sentience* which enables it to work out its own peculiar destiny, and bring about as much diversity as may be proper for it in the nature of things. We have also interesting papers on Memory, Language, Immortality, Selfishness, which is "a quantitative vice," and Unselfishness, which is "a qualitative virtue." At the close, she completes her philosophic circuit by coming round again to the "Creation," which is not the result of blind "Chance" or "Necessity," but the well-meditated work of a Supreme Being. These "Studies," so elevating in their nature, show that a woman's wit is as capable of coping with what is called high philosophy as a man's; while the greater number of those ladies who may sit down to peruse them will experience a feeling of terror and discomfiture. When they try to take in the meaning of our authoress, they will ask themselves if they could ever in this world be brought to understand it. And, indeed, we cannot help feeling for their perplexity, and wishing for their sake, if not for our own, that Mrs. BLACKWELL had condescended a little more to the men, and women of low estate in philosophy. These studies might have been written in simple English, and in a style which one is apt to associate with the felicity of woman's utterance in general and the happy lightness of her hand—a resuming and conversational style. But she has followed her models—the men who employed their thoughts so intently in the work of investigating that they had no leisure to care about the words they were to use, save those technical ones which would enable them to understand one another. Our authoress, in taking their meaning, has taken their terminology too, in a remarkable degree—forgetting that her writings may be read by a great number of unlearned people, who mean well and want to know, but who are not at all posted in the regular Whewellian and Hamiltonian "gergo." No doubt an effort of close attention enables a person to understand our authoress, and indeed no treatise of the sort can exactly do without the philosophic forms of speech, but it is not to be denied that a work like this might have been written in a simpler and easier style. We were going to say "a more *lady-like* style," till we remembered that ladies will very often write in a style unlike our idea of them—a strong and a soaring style, with a wonderful kind of manliness and what may be called a great emphasis of expression. Mme. D'ARBLAY, in her later years, fell into that manner of language—a portentous mixture of Johnsonese and the *Philosophic Dictionary*—and Lord BROUGHAM once, in the *Edinburgh Review*, went so far as to say her way of writing was very nearly "a breach of decorum." So that there is no exact standard of what may be called a lady-like style. But the work before us has merits which largely overbalance any defects of too ambitious a style; and the authoress pleads very effectually for these when, in the preface, she alludes to her other avocations and the duties that devolve on the mother of a young family—this last a plea which would have admirably passed muster with so stern a critic as the first NAPOLEON himself.

BRIEF NOTICES.

—*Essays and Lectures on the Early History of Maryland, &c.* By RICHARD MCSHERRY, M. D. (Baltimore: KELLY, PIET & CO.) Dr. MCSHERRY very justly praises the Maryland founders, showing that they were very tolerant—more so, perhaps, than their cotemporaries of Massachusetts. But it is scarcely philosophical to be so very hard on the latter. Governments cannot be tolerant in all things; they must draw a line somewhere. We of this age are tolerant, but we will not allow the Mormons to have their way here. The Calverts would not allow people to have quarrels about religion, though they liked them; and when a poor Jew said he thought Christ was a mere man, or a magician, he was taken into custody. Society cannot permit the freedom of a wild forest, and the freest people are those who have the fewest laws and the scantiest wardrobe. Our author sympathizes with poor MAXIMILIAN, who deserved a better fate; but "*que diable allait-il faire dans cette galere?*" He should have stayed at Miramar. The Doctor thinks there is no hope for Mexico, because it has little or no government. And yet a people will sometimes worry along without caring much for a government. Here is New-York, living on without a Government—or with only half a Government, so to speak, in the midst of ringleaderships which are as much cried out against as any of those in Mexico. The world is a good deal out of joint everywhere, but when it begins to mend in the majority of places, it is very likely Mexico will turn over a new leaf as well as the rest. The "Mexican Campaign Sketch" is a very agreeable narrative, full of lively details and pictures of scenery which make the reader regret that there are no more of them from the same facile pen. An "Epistle" follows on "Homeopathy," in which that peculiar style of therapeutics is disparaged with a good show of argument; the Doctor saying in, conclusion, "It may be said of the system of homeopathy, that whatever in it is true is not new, and whatever is new is not true." The book closes with two excellent lectures on the subjects of "Hygiene" and "Health and Happiness," containing in brief space the rules and principles that lie at the root of all physical well-being—the vital necessity of pure air for the human lungs and the enfeebling results of the use of alcoholic liquor—a custom mainly perpetuated by sheer ignorance and the want of libraries and reading-rooms and other means of intelligent amusement among the mass of the people.

—*The Roman Edition of the Vatican Manuscript.* We find in the April number of the *American Presbyterian Review* notices by Rev. Dr. CONANT of the recent Roman edition of the ancient text of the New Testament, as contained in the celebrated Vatican MS., and of TISCHENDORF'S Appendix to his own edition of that text, containing his critical examination of the Roman edition.

It appears, from the programme of the work issued at Rome in March, 1868, that the whole publication will extend to six volumes; the first four containing the text of the Old Testament, the fifth (now published) containing that of the New Testament, the sixth being devoted to critical notes and other literary apparatus.

The work is printed with moveable types, made in imitation of the uncial characters used in the earliest extant MSS. of the Greek Scriptures. From motives of economy, we presume, the types were not formed in imitation of the characters in the Vatican MS., but were cast from the matrices already made for the types used in publishing the text of the Sinaitic MS. These characters being considerably larger and heavier than those of the Vatican MS., the size and general appearance of its page are not truly represented by them.

It further appears, from TISCHENDORF'S critical examination, that typographical errors are occasionally corrected in the printed copy by hand, while some others remain uncorrected; that instead of the reading of the original scribe, that of a later corrector is sometimes given; that in order to supply the correction of a later hand, space is sometimes made for its insertion in the printed line, as if the original scribe anticipated the correction of his own error, and left a convenient space for it; and finally, that the corrections of a very recent hand are given without the accompanying marks in the MS., which indicate its age. These, it must be admitted, are serious defects in what professes to be a *facsimile* of the MS.

Dr. CONANT concludes his abstract of TISCHENDORF'S critical examination in the following words:

"From this abstract, which we have purposely made very minute, it will be seen in what respects so competent a critic as TISCHENDORF has found the Roman copy defective. It is made quite clear, we think, that the Roman editors have aimed to execute their task in good faith. Though not always sufficiently skillful, they evidently have not intended to misrepresent the text of their noble MS. They have given us substantially its text; erring sometimes in anticipating the results of criticism, instead of furnishing material for it, sometimes from want of due care in very minute though not unimportant points, and sometimes from want of sufficient skill in palæography; in which TISCHENDORF'S long and varied experience has made him preëminent. His comments on the failure to exhibit by types the minute peculiarities of the MS., so often essential to a correct critical judgment, prove the desirableness and necessity of a more accurate mode of representing it. The very face of the MS. should be so exhibited that it may be accessible to scholars of every country, and that the text itself may be perpetuated to future ages, when the material of the MS. shall have mouldered to dust. This can be done only by the photolithographic process, already so successfully applied to portions of other MSS."

—*Sermons.* By CHARLES WADSWORTH. (New-York and San Francisco: A. ROMAN & CO.) These twenty sermons, written by the minister of Calvary Church, San Francisco, have been published by request of his friends, and will be found to justify the good opinion entertained of them on their delivery.

—*Eudoxia.* A Picture of the Fifth Century. By the Countess IDA HAHN-HAHN. (Baltimore: KELLY, PIET & CO.) The German lady-writers, like the German painters, seem to have a strong taste for the great historic personages and events. Instead of writing a novel of domestic life, lovely and brilliant, or some glowing story of romantic passion, like any American or English lady, the Countess goes back, with an austere determination, to that shadowing period of the Roman Empire and all created things else—the reign of ARCADIUS in Constantinople, and obliges a crowd of persons once frequenting the Imperial Court—the Emperor, the Empress EUDOXIA, Saint CHRYSOSTOM, EUTROPIUS, EUGENIUS and others—to pass across that antique stage—to come like shadows and so depart. She enters with great zest into their dead old ways and sayings on the Arian and Catholic creeds, and all the *tracasseries* and palace intrigues that have so long "gone glimmering through the dream of things that were." She tells no story, but gives a succession of scenes in a narrative way. At the same time her manner is a good one, and she presents a few pictures, cabinet-size, which are very well colored, shaded and touched up. Her attempt on that Gibbonian ground was brave and high-disposed, and she walks with an assured foot, so to speak, through a catacomb of the fifth century, away from the cheerful light of common day, and where few general readers will greatly care to follow her. The English style of the book is extremely good.

BOSTON.

A Singular Petition at the State-House—The Legislature Asked to Establish a Workingwoman's Colony—Woman in the Lyceum—Kate Field, Julia Ward Howe and Lucy Stone in the Lecture-Room.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 15, 1869.

A singular petition has been sent up to the State-house, and will soon be presented to the Legislature. It is from workingwomen of this city and vicinity, and asks the "honorable body" a tremendous favor, which is nothing less than this: to cause to be purchased in the neighborhood of the city a tract of good cultivated land; to lay it out in suitable lots, of from one to three acres, with a good house on each lot; to let or lease these to poor workingwomen of Boston; to furnish them rations, tools, seeds, and instruction in gardening, until such time as they would be able to raise their own food, or otherwise become self-supporting; to arrange that the payment of rent shall begin with the third year only, and be then so graduated, and so applied as purchase-money, that each woman may, in a reasonable time, pay off, in the form of rent, the entire cost to the State of the lot on which she lives, with all other necessary incidental expenses, and become the sole proprietress of the lot in fee simple; or, if it be thought preferable, each lot be held in trust by the State for the sole use and benefit of the woman who has paid for it under the form of rent, to pass to her female heirs in the event of her death; that these homesteads may be exempted from all taxation and all process of debt; and that the title to them may be non-transferable to any male person whatever. The petition states that its signers are insufficiently paid for their labor, scantily clothed, poorly fed, and badly lodged; that their physical health is becoming, or has already become, thoroughly undermined by habits of prolonged work, performed under the constant influence of deleterious conditions; that many of them suffer in their moral natures through the lack of proper society; that they are to a great extent deprived of the consolations of the Christian religion by being occupied throughout the week with incessant toil, thus being compelled, through sheer necessity, to bring up the arrears of their household duties by working on the Lord's Day, and also by the scanty and poor clothing they have at their command; and that many of their sisters are actually forced to make up for the insufficiency of their earnings by a recourse to avocations ruinous to themselves and dangerous to the whole community. And it closes with these words: "And now, praying that the Eternal Law-maker, who alone hath inherent immortality, who is the invisible and only wise God, may have you continually in holy keeping, and incline your hearts to give a favorable answer to this our humble petition, we, who have no vote, no voice in public affairs, remain, as always, loyal subjects of the glorious old Commonwealth of Massachusetts." I understand that the workingwomen will have a convention before long to talk over their affairs.

WOMAN IN THE LYCEUM.

Miss KATE FIELD, as a literary lecturer, or as a reader of essays in public—for she doesn't speak after the Anna Dickinson style, but simply reads—has met with most substantial success, and opened a new field for the literary ladies who wish to make money and fame more rapidly and easily than by writing books and contributing to the magazines. Her reading, the other day, in Chickering's Hall, was attended by the very cream of intellectual Boston. For instance, JOHN G. WHITTIER was there; so was JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, GEORGE S. HILLIARD, J. T. TROWBRIDGE, the shining lights of FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.'S Authors' Club-room, Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, Mrs. EDNA D. CHENEY, and a score of others of note and fame. Miss FIELD'S lecture was a good argument for woman in the lyceum, was light and touchy, a little sarcastic in parts, and now and then brilliant; but it was not above criticism. I won't attempt to criticise it, however, for fear of dire consequences to myself, but merely suggest that the expression, "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," is somewhat slangy, and, at all events, not a good expression, and would not, I fancy, again be used by the fair reader (she is fair) had she noticed, as I did, the wincing in the most intellectual quarter of her audience. Miss FIELD had no stagey paraphernalia about her to make effect. On the platform was a simple table beautifully adorned with a mass of flowers, and at it she sat and read her story as quietly and as unaffectedly as if she had been reading in a home to a home circle. This simplicity is one of her great points. She must have been flattered indeed after her lecture to receive the the congratulations that she did from the Quaker poet, LOWELL, HILLIARD and the rest of Boston's own. Emboldened no doubt by her success, other ladies have already sent out their cards of admission to essay readings, and in all probability the next lecture season will see a long procession of female carpet-baggers lecture-charged. In this same CHICKERING'S Hall Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE is announced to read an essay before long on "Polarity—a Study of Sex," and Mrs. LUCY STONE BLACKWELL on—can't you guess?—"Suffrage for Women."

THE NOMINATIONS.

Boston is very much pleased and very much dismayed at the nominations of President GRANT. She is—to use a girl's expression, which, however, is quite appropriate in this instance—"tickled to death" over the nomination of Mr. MOTLEY as Minister to England, but thoroughly disgusted with that of Ex-Governor HARRIMAN, of New-Hampshire to the Boston Naval Office, and the displacement, if he should be confirmed, of General OSBORNE. All the newspapers, save one, come out very strong against him, and a strong and determined effort is making to secure his rejection by Congress.

MUNROE.

Transfer of American Ships to the British Flag.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 16, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A perusal of Mr. SUMNER'S masterly speech in the Senate induces me to ask you to notice a portion of the facts of the case which he, in common with all whose writings I have read on the subject, completely ignores. It has been continually implied that the sales (so called) of American shipping to British owners or pretended owners during the late war were a real transfer of ships and of trade from the one flag to the other, according to the figures cited by Mr. SUMNER, who gravely states that "according to an official document laid on the table of Parliament, American shipping had been transferred to English capitalists as follows: in 1861, 126 vessels; 1862, 135 vessels; 1863, 348 vessels," and so on. Every man of business connected with foreign trade knows that most of these transfers were fictions to enable the American shipowner to sail his vessels without change of beneficial ownership, unharmed by Southern privateers, under the protection of the British flag. The easy liberality of British shipping law enables any Englishman, wherever he resides, to carry the British flag on any vessel that is his property by purchase, no matter where built, how employed, by whom commanded or manned; and, of course, this British "owner" has the ordinary rights of mortgaging and chartering his property. All that was required for any American shipowner to assume the British flag for his vessels without the least change of real ownership or control, was to pass a few papers, bill of sale, mortgage and charter party with any Englishman he might meet, perhaps a clerk in his own office; on these papers the British Consul in any port at once granted a "provisional register," and the vessel, with her old name and Captain, merely buying a new flag, went to sea as "British," perfectly safe. There is, or was, a person in New-York who converted half the large ships owned here into "British ships," for the consideration of about fifty dollars each, and a lawyer not long deceased drew up the papers for almost as small a sum. This fact, though always ignored by statesmen and orators, is perfectly notorious to shipping merchants. Most of the sailing vessels trading to Liverpool thus took the English flag, many of those that went to British India; an entire line of sailing packets to Brazil; in all these cases the ownership remaining as before. The practice began as early as May, 1861, in which month American vessels loading at New-Orleans already began to assume British colors, lest something might happen to them on the way. These things being so, it is a falsification of real facts to assert, as many persons in England as well as here have done, that the *Alabama* drove American shipowners out of the carrying trade. She merely drove them into a subterfuge. The columns of figures showing how many American ships were "sold" into the British marine are not, therefore, in truth a manifest of injury done to the American shipowner, as is usually stated; they are a record of the number of cases in which the American shipowner received a cheap and valid protection from the British flag, and it is not just to assert this to be an injury received from Great Britain. On the contrary, that country thereby gratuitously parted with a valuable privilege, that of the neutral carrying trade during war, in favor of all applicants of one of the belligerents. A few vessels it is true were really sold to real British shipowners and at good prices by persons desiring to discontinue ship owning, but the number of such cases was small. Mr. FORSTER, (cited by Mr. SUMNER) was entirely mistaken in his statement that "the carrying trade of the United States was transferred to British equally merchants;" and Mr. COBDEN was equally misinformed in stating that "the vast mercantile property of America had been rendered useless". When the *Georgia* failed to meet a single American vessel in six weeks, she must have passed by plenty of "white-washed" Americans, as the cant term for them was in this country.

It is also usually taken for granted that the *Alabama* was the first cruiser or man-of-war the Southerners had. Nothing could be further from the fact. In New-Orleans, in May, 1861, I myself saw a vessel-of-war building to cruise under the Confederate flag, and several steam privateers were fitted out there to cruise against American vessels, and captured some, too, *before* the blockade was enforced. The *Sumter*, a Confederate cruiser of purely American build and manning, long preceded the *Alabama*, not to mention several Confederate cruisers that sailed from North and South Carolina during 1861. I inclose my card and references, and am, very respectfully,

FAIR PLAY.

Phillips and Mill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

According to the report of his lecture, published in the Boston *Journal*, and copied by the TIMES, Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS asserts that "JOHN STUART MILL rejects the four Gospels." Can you, or any of your readers, inform me what are his grounds for this assertion?

NEW-YORK, April 15. CARL BENSON.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Attempt to Secure its Indefinite Prorogation.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, April 2.

A curious story reaches us from Rome, on authority entitled to every respect. We are informed that from a quarter whence it was little expected a serious effort is now being made to induce the Pope to prorogue indefinitely the Ecumenical Council. Special congregations have been appointed to prepare and digest the various opinions which the Vatican proposes to submit to the assembled divines for their confirmation. We are now told that in the congregation charged with the due elaboration of the two cardinal points for which the council has been convoked—the personal infallibility of the Pope, and the condemnation of political liberalism, in accordance with the Pope's declarations in the syllabus—the doctors have fallen out among themselves, and cannot be brought to any agreement. But dissent on these two points ruins the whole project, which was broached in the conviction that the formal acceptance by a unanimous Church of these pet articles of Jesuit doctrine might be secured. Alarmed by the discordance in this preliminary congregation—to which it was found necessary to add foreign, and especially German, divines—the Jesuits began to think it would be prudent to find a plea for postponing the Council; and accordingly they addressed themselves to the Pope with that intention. Here, however, the fathers got a check. PIUS IX. dotes on this Council as a woman dotes upon a child born to her when she thought herself past child-bearing. He clings to this project with the fondness of Jacob for Benjamin; and, therefore, when these gentlemen who had hitherto stimulated his anticipations of a glorious new paternity, approached him with a suggestion that it might be as well to give up the idea, the Pope flew into one of his constitutional furies, and sent the fathers back into their dungeon-like monastery discomfited, to reflect on what had best be done under the circumstances. After a while they resolved to invoke the counsel of Cardinal BILIO, a prelate high in the Pope's favor, and reported to have been the chief author in the actual composition of the syllabus. It was thought that when his first passion had subsided PIUS IX. might be amenable to the voice of this approved abettor of his pet desires. The Cardinal, therefore, did go to his Holiness, spoke to him of the unfortunate perversity of mind displayed in the select congregation, and sought to open the intellect of the holy Father to the grave danger of scandal to the Church in the event of such perversity being manifested in the council. But the Cardinal had no more favorable reception than his prompters. The Pope, we are informed, was immovable. The council should meet at the appointed time, he replied, and nothing should induce him to postpone its assembly. But the Pope, though passionate, is a man of infirm resolution; and if the spirit of insubordination to Jesuit influence exhibited in the congregation should prove stubborn—which, no doubt, is a considerable assumption—and if, as is affirmed, Cardinal ANTONELLI has become uneasy at certain manifestations, it is quite on the cards that the Ecumenical Council may still be put off as often and for as long a period as that of Trent was put off after the Convocation. But this is, of course, mere matter of speculation. All we can take for granted is that the happy concert of dummydom which the Church was supposed to be sure of in its select body of episcopal tools, made in a certain years by Jesuit hands, seems likely to fall to pieces.

DEATH BY HANGING.

The Horrible Execution at Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island.

The particulars of the execution of DOWEY, in Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, are published in the Halifax papers. On the scaffold he read his history and confession, which occupied twenty-five minutes in delivery. When he concluded his speech, he was conducted back to the inclosed portion of the platform by the clergymen in attendance, where they engaged in prayer for five minutes, the prisoner earnestly joining therein on his bended knees. His arms were then pinioned behind his back, and he was led forth by the Sheriff to the trap. He sat down on the chair, the Sheriff withdrew, and the hangman, disguised in a large flaxen wig extending to his shoulders, and a black mask on his face, and enveloped in a large rubber coat and heavy top boots, made his appearance and adjusted, in a fumbling, clumsy way, the rope around the prisoner's neck; the knot was tied immediately below the left ear, and the hangman retired. The prisoner, sitting on a chair, prayed for a few seconds in a low voice. The Sheriff again came on the trap, when the prisoner stood up and the Sheriff brought the chair away. The hangman now appeared for the last time, and fastened the prisoner's legs together, and drew the black cap over his face.

DOWEY continued praying until the hangman withdrew and cut the rope which held the trap. He immediately fell, and in the descent the rope broke about two feet above his neck, and he fell heavily on his side to the ground, having fallen a distance of about sixteen feet. He appeared stunned for a few seconds, when he raised himself on to his knees, and attempted to loosen the rope around his neck. There was a large crowd in attendance, estimated at from one thousand to fifteen hundred persons, among whom, we regret to learn, were many females. A guard, consisting of sixty men, detailed from the Irish Prince of Wales and Prince Edward Companies, under command of Captain MCINTYRE, were stationed immediately in front of the gallows.

When the prisoner fell, great excitement prevailed in the multitude, and a general surge was made to break in the semi-circle formed by the guard. Captain MCINTYRE promptly faced his men about with fixed bayonets, which had the effect of repelling the crowd, while the policemen who were on the spot unloosed the rope from the prisoner's neck and carried him into the jail, where he was immediately attended by Dr. MACKINSON. Although much shocked, it was discovered that he sustained no serious injury.

While the carpenters, under the superintendence of Mr. E. LONGWORTH, were refitting the gallows, the prisoner, who appeared weak, was forced to lie down, and was offered wine, which he refused. When everything was again ready, an hour having elapsed in preparations, DOWEY was carried out of the jail and up to the scaffold by Constables HEARTZ and MCQUILLAN, two policemen. He was seated in the chair, while the same horrible preliminaries were again gone over by the hangman, and in this position the signal was given, the trap fell, the rope rushed through the pulley for the fall of three feet; but the weight and force of the suspended man was so great that the piece around which the rope was fastened, so as not to allow of more than the three feet fall, gave way, and the rope rushed through until the prisoner's legs touched the ground.

Out of mercy, several of those who were on the scaffold seized hold of the rope and hoisted the criminal about eight feet from the ground, and in this condition he was allowed to hang for forty minutes, when he was cut down and the body placed in a coffin in the jail, whence it was removed next morning for interment in the Protestant Cemetery.

SKINS AND FURS.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

Most of the people know that the Canadian Government strongly desires to have the ancient monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company brought to an end, and that negotiations are actually under serious consideration to bring about this result, and secure the transfer of the territories to the Dominion. If the North American Indians would get up a rebellion, the Home Government might feel itself called upon to terminate the existence of the Company with or without its consent; but there is no question of "greased cartridges" to agitate the braves who own allegiance to the great skin-dealing association, and whose fathers have served it over a period of 200 years. They are content to go on directing the warfare only against wild animals, and carrying the skins which they take from the enemy to Fort York, Fort Moose, or Rupert's House. But what will happen to them if the Company, which they know through the medium of shrewd agents, should cease to exist? That there is a possibility of such an event we are aware, although it will be long before the news reaches the redskins, who live a wild life of adventure in order that beautiful women may wrap themselves in soft furs, and luxurious gentlemen may borrow the coats of the gray fox, the otter or the marten. By-and-by some trapper, slowly traveling back into the distant interior of the agent's post, will carry with him the tidings of a change of masters. He and his comrades will discuss their future prospects over a juicy bear-steak, and smoke themselves into blissful dreams of new blankets and copious libations of fire-water, round a pile of blazing logs and branches. Perhaps they may think the time is coming when their traps will not be set solely for the benefit of the white man. Some seer among them may have foretold the approach of such a millennium; and we may be sure that the poor Indians' untutored minds dwell eagerly upon the bright visions conjured up by their medicine men. If they could only get open markets and free trade! They sell to monopolists—the monopolists bring together competitors from all parts of the world, and sell to them. That difference illustrates the advantage of civilization over barbarism.

The Indian, not being so clever as we are, goes on year after year catching any animals he can find, and skinning them, and selling them for what may be offered. We need not make a journey over thousands of miles of sea and land to look at the fruit of these labors. There is a large building in the City which receives every skin the Red man can contrive to slip over the unwary head of its rightful owner. If we go into this building we see in a moment the medium of barter. There, in one large room, are thousands of new blankets, just come from the North, and shortly to be dispatched to the Company's posts. The rest of the place is filled with skins obtained partly in exchange for these blankets. If the Indian gives away the fox skins which would keep him warm he must have a blanket instead. He prefers the blanket, and we civilized beings prefer the more primitive form of costume. But then, to the Indian, a skin is a skin and nothing more. He strips it from the body of the original proprietor, and throws it over his own shoulders. We, on the contrary, clean it, dress it, and add to its beauty by various contrivances, so that the creature who once lived in it would be totally unable to recognize his own birthright. Even a seal would not know its own skin when we have done with it, and a seal is supposed to know as much as is good for a creature which is obliged to spend life in desultory pursuits. What does the Indian care for these arts? He brings down his trophies to the stations, and sells them in a lump; and if his squaw is specially favored, or has been recently "married," she is allowed to have a corner of the new blanket. This way of carrying on trade fills huge warehouses with furs, which afterward make a rich show upon every fashionable promenade in Europe. But if a fine lady could be taken into the city and placed in the room where all the skins are being packed for the great fair at Leipsic, she would sometimes have a difficulty in singling out those of great value from those which could be bought for a few shillings. As for seal skins, she would probably scarcely condescend to take them away as a gift, if she were left to form her own opinion of their quality.

Three or four times a year a great sale of skins takes place, and there are but two houses in London where the auctions are held on a large scale. Those merchants have made a study of the fur trade, and tens of thousands of animals are stripped every year to furnish their stocks. Several weeks ago one of their periodical sales took place, extending over a fortnight. If, during that time, a stranger had entered either building, he would have seen a number of persons dressed in while linen coats, after the fashion of the "down-town" community in New-York. These are the buyers examining the skins before the day of sale. As a rule, the skins are wonderfully clean, but grease and dirt cling to them so much that the linen coat is not an unnecessary garment. Very little of the carcase is left inside the skins by the hungry Indian. Whatever may be the creature which unwarily walks into his traps, he has the presence of mind to eat it—making an exception possibly in favor of the skunk, which must form a somewhat highly-flavored dish for any palate. No matter what color a man's skin may be—red, white or black—he will naturally put off dining on skunk as long as he possibly can. Hunger is a sharp sauce, but no amount of it would render this noisome little animal savory. Even after his body has been out of his skin for months and the said skin is dry and puckered up, a horrible smell salutes you as you approach it. "There's not a nose among twenty but can smell him that's stinking," says the fool in "King Lear;" and if he was not thinking of the skunk his remark is just as appropriate as if he had been. The skunk room in one of these great warehouses is a place to be remembered and avoided. You can smell it afar off. Yet a white-coated gentleman was very quietly engaged in looking over quantities of the skins. What on earth can these skins be good for? The smell of them can never be entirely removed. They always remain unpleasant things to handle. But the fur trade has its mysteries, and somewhere among them is a secret for dealing with the coat of the unpleasant creature the skunk. If he could be made sweet the skin would be worth a fair sum of money, for the fur is not bad. But the misfortune peculiar to the skunk is that he must be an offence to every other created object in life or after it.

There is a particular skin with which even a man unaccustomed to examine such articles immediately falls in love. It is not large in size; but the fur is deep, thick and exquisitely soft, and even here, in its undressed state, the color and gloss are rich and beautiful. It is the kind of object which causes one to covet one's neighbor's goods, heedless of all injunctions to the contrary. What, then, are the ladies' feelings concerning this skin? They simply rave over it when an indulgent husband carries home to them some article of dress in which it bears an important part. It is the Russian sable, a most beautiful piece of nature's work; and man appreciates it by giving more for it than for the skin of any other animal whatever. It is perfect in every way. The Hudson Bay Company are not lucky enough to find any such skins in their territory, and, consequently, there were none in their warehouses; but in the second establishment to which we have referred there were plenty to be seen. A skin is not valued according to its size, or yonder bear-skins would fetch more than this little sable. But the "bears" are bought for the Guards, the military authorities being always on the look-out for them; while the sable is destined to go upon the shoulders or round the necks of some of the most beautiful women in the world—and possibly some of the other sort. Gentlemen will also pay a great price for these skins, and wear them on the cuffs or collars of their coats. American ladies, to whom extravagance is not absolutely hateful, greatly love to encase themselves in sables. If you go to Mr. GUNTHER'S shop in Broadway, you may chance to hear a lady asking to see some sables. They show several to her. There is a cloak, with the tails hanging down as a sort of fringe all round. "And how much is this?" asks the lady. "Sixteen hundred dollars, madam." "Send it home," says the customer carelessly. The husband pays the little bill of £250, and tries to look pleasant. Russian sables are dearer than diamonds in America, but not quite so dear as lace. Even here, in London, one small skin often fetches at auction, among wholesale buyers, from £4 to £5.

After this, the contributions from the Indian's traps may seem of little note. Let us look round at them. There are huge quantities of tawny skins, which seem like carriage mats ready made. They once belonged to the red fox. Then there is a darker skin, in which the blue fox disported himself, and a white one for the white fox. None of these are of any considerable value. The skin of the white fox fetches only about eight shillings. So far the Indian does not improve in our estimation. But here among the fox skins is a kind which at once arrests the attention of the least-experienced visitor. It is dark in color, and is like velvet in softness and smoothness. This is the skin of the silver fox, often an unwitting guest of the Indian, and by him taken out of the trap, flayed, and eaten. It is worth from £30 to £40 at wholesale prices. But how much does the Indian get for it? That is a different matter altogether. Anybody would give two or three blankets and a bottle of old Jamaica rum for one of these skins, and be quite satisfied with the purchase; but we doubt whether the Indian ordinarily gets as much. We ought to state, too, since we have mentioned rum, that the Hudson's Bay Company do not contaminate their Indians with that or any other spirit; but outside traders do, and the strong waters are not hard to get, if the truth could be ascertained by any tribe having a partiality for them. Once the Indians brought in all skins indiscriminately, and sold them—if such a transaction could be described as a sale—in a lump. The silver fox obtained no more than the marten. The skunk was worth as much to them as the sea otter. But civilization makes people sharp buyers and sellers, and the Indians have lived near civilized men since those times. Even now, however, the profits on this traffic in skins must be immense.

Athletics Gone Mad.

From the London Saturday Review.

An event in the Thames Rowing Club sports had been reserved for the last, called an "Obstacle Race." The unhappy competitors were to swim across a lake, (which, by the way, was covered with ice a few hours earlier,) then run 150 yards over five flights of wattled hurdles, then surmount "an obstacle," and then race home. There was a great deal of mystery about this obstacle. One paper said it would be an extraordinary obstable; another said it would be an obstacle simply; another that no conception whatever could be formed about it. When made manifest to the eye, it turned out to be a barrier made up of "three perpendicular scaffold-poles, crossed at three-feet intervals by three others." It was nearly dark when the start was effected. The lake was crossed, the hurdles were cleared, and two dripping athletes got over the obstacle, and secured first and second prizes. But the candidates for third honors were not so fortunate. Two gentlemen reached the top of the obstacle, and there they remained. They could not get down. Perched on the summit of three perpendicular scaffold-poles, sitting there exalted, "by merit raised to that bad eminence," on a bleak evening in March, in the dark, numbed with cold and saturated with muddy water, their position cannot have been very comfortable. But soon a friend arrived to keep them company. A third gentleman, equally eager to be placed in the race, appeared on the summit of the obstacle. He also could not get down. He looked at the pair beside him, sitting fixed and motionless. *Sedent, æternumque sedebunt.* Should he also abide on a perpendicular pole, crossed by a horizontal one? No. How then should he get down? Happy thought—tumble down. Accordingly he tumbled down, and the shock of the fall preventing him from resuming the erect posture, crawled the remainder of the distance and won the third prize. Thus we gather if you are willing to swim, run, jump, climb up an obstacle, sit on a pole, tumble off it, run the risk of vertebral paralysis, and finally crawl on all fours, and will do this in the dark, on a wintry night, you may get the third prize, and have the reputation of being a rather indifferent athlete. We shall look with curiosity for future specimens of ingenuity in the developments of athletic science. If there is any truth in the converse of the proverb, we ought to be not far off the sublime of athletics, for the ridiculous has been attained already.

Canal Through the Isthmus of Corinth.

Athens Correspondent of the London Times.

The project of cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Corinth has been again discussed at Athens, and some people here think that circumstances render the execution of the enterprise perfectly practicable and ultimately useful, even should it not be immediately profitable. In a few months the work of M. DE LESSEPS at the Canal of Suez will be so far completed that a number of powerful machines, admirably suited for work at the Isthmus of Corinth, may be obtained at a comparatively small cost. Skilled workmen will also be ready for employment, whose labor could be obtained at an expenditure, trifling in comparison with what Greece would be called upon to pay under any other circumstances. No such favorable opportunity of constructing a canal through the Isthmus of Corinth is ever likely to recur. A glance at the map of the Mediterranean shows how important such a canal would be for the trade of all the ports of France, Italy and Austria with Smyrna, Constantinople and the Black Sea. The ports at both ends of the canal would not require any very great expenditure, and the canal, if made, could be kept open at very little cost. Its length would be three miles and three-quarters, but there is an elevated plain of limestone, through which it must be carried, that rises to an elevation of 260 feet for a length of more than a mile. It is calculated that to construct a canal, 150 feet broad and forty feet deep, would require the excavation of about 12,000,000 cubic yards of rock and clay. Whether the work would be profitable or not to a commercial company, there can be no doubt that it would be more useful to the Greek nation, and would not cost more money than a fleet of iron-clads to drive the Ottoman fleet out of the Archipelago, for which the Hellenes are raising subscriptions.

Omnibuses in Paris and London.

From the London Daily News,

Omnibuses seem to be among the things which they manage better in France than we do in England. We learn, from an accurate report issued by the Superintendent of the Paris Omnibus Company, a few statistics which will well bear reflection by Londoners, however they may bear explaining by the omnibus officials. Paris has fewer than two millions of inhabitants, London over three; yet in 1866 the Paris Company carried 107,212,000 passengers in 656 omnibuses; while in London 602 omnibuses carried only 44,351,000. In London each omnibus carries 201 passengers a day, but each omnibus in Paris carries 447. Of course, therefore, the average fares in Paris are lower than in London; the Paris Company having carried more than twice the number of passengers conveyed in London for less than one-fourth more money. There are, however, one or two things in which Paris differs from London. The distances are not so great, the roads are better, and the taxes on locomotion are less; but even these advantages will not account for the far greater popularity of the Paris omnibuses. May not the cheaper fares, the admirable vehicles, the greater ease of egress and ingress, and the possibility of taking tickets to cover the whole fare of a journey crossing several roads, and going in more than one omnibus, partly account for it? The Paris omnibusses are nearly all that the London omnibuses are not. It was their well-known superiority which made Londoners hail the establishment of a French company in London. They hoped we might have French vehicles and French management. Perhaps the public disappointment may account for the immense difference in results between the Paris management and that of London.

St. Anthony Falls Washing Away.

Rumors were plenty in the streets yesterday that the dams at St. Anthony had met with irreparable damage by the great volume of water now flowing over them. Our reports, made up by special Commissioners on the ground to the latest moment, confirm but partially these stories. The action of the water has undeniably caused damage to the Water Power Company's structure, but its extent cannot at present be precisely estimated. Probably a few thousand dollars, should no further disaster occur, will cover the losses thus far sustained.

The public apprehension, however, will be but temporarily satisfied by this assurance. The great capabilities for manufacturing enterprises offered by the water power at St. Anthony Falls concern the whole State, and any cause affecting its efficiency is a matter of general interest. Our magnificent climate and unequaled soil are hardly more important elements of prosperity than is promised by the Falls. And yet, it must not be disguised, this power is but little more than an *ignis fatuus*. It is constantly receding. In Father HENNEPIN'S time the Falls included Spirit Island—at present an isolated clump far below the ledge of rocks over which the water now flows. That these rocks may ultimately be washed away, leaving nothing but a rapid current behind them, was long ago entertained as a possibility by intelligent men.—*St. Paul Press, 13th.*

Suicide of a Young Woman in Auburn.

Miss HANNAH HUDSON, aged twenty-one, the daughter of ABEL HUDSON, late sexton of Fort Hill, Cemetery, Auburn, was on Tuesday evening last taken very suddenly ill, and, a physician being summoned, it was ascertained that she had taken a very large dose of laudanum, with the intention of committing suicide. She admitted having taken the drug, of which, she stated, she had purchased seventy-five cents worth at a neighboring drug store. Proper antidotes were administered, and every effort made to save her life, but the unfortunate girl expired in a few hours. The father of the girl was quite poor, and having been recently thrown out of employment, he found it a difficult matter to support his family. This matter preying on a sensitive mind was the cause of the melancholy affair. Previous to the commission of the act, the young lady had dressed herself with great care and arranged most of her worldly affairs, not omitting presents to her friends and acquaintances.

Death of Isaac Parks, D. D., of Whitehall.

From the Albany Journal, April 16.

Rev. ISAAC PARKS, D. D., died yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, at his residence in Whitehall. Dr. PARKS was for two years the resident Methodist Episcopal minister at Whitehall. At the last Conference he was appointed Presiding Elder of the Poultney (Vt.) District. On Saturday last he returned to Whitehall, after attending the Quarterly Conference, and was soon after struck with paralysis. He lingered unconscious until the time of his death. Dr. PARKS was one of the Regents of the University of the State, and also Commissioner of Common Schools for Washington County. He was a man of marked ability, and was highly esteemed not only in the immediate vicinity of his residence, but wherever he was known. His incessant application to a multiplicity of duties is given as the cause of the paralysing stroke by which he was prostrated, and which caused his death. Dr. PARKS was 67 years of age.

GENERAL AVERILL.—We regret to see that the Jacksonian policy which President GRANT is determined to enforce with regard to the public appointments at his disposal, will involve the suspension of Major-General AVERILL as Consul-General for British North America. The General had made hosts of friends all over the Dominion, who will ever remember his geniality and courteous bearing, social qualities and upright, forcible character. A true officer and gentleman, he leaves the country with the good wishes and to the regret of every man in it.—*Montreal Gazette, April 15.*

The Manufacture of Pins.

From the London Engineer.

About the middle of the last century the RYLAND family introduced into Birmingham the two new industries of wire-drawing and pin-making, which at that period were regarded as twin handicrafts. After a steady development of five-and-twenty years the pin trade was transferred to an ancestor of the present eminent firm of THOS. PHIPSON & SON. A few years since every schoolboy's manual contained a sketch of the operation of pin-making as a remarkable instance of the division of labor. A single pin had to undergo the manipulation of not less than fourteen pairs of hands before it was ready for the cushion in a lady's boudoir. This forcible illustration no longer applies. Pin-making, like other industries, has been subject to the scientific progress and improvement of the age, and the process is now comparatively simple. An American engineer named WRIGHT patented in 1824 a pin machine which during the revolution of a single wheel produced a perfect pin. Mr. THOMAS PHIPSON thus describes WRIGHT'S machine, which, having undergone many improvements, is now in operation at the factory of the former, here: The principal shaft gives motion in its rotation to several sliders, levers and wheels, which work the principal parts of the machine. A slider pushes forward pincers, which draw wire from a reel at every rotation of the shaft, and advance such a length of wire as will produce one pin. A die cuts off this length of wire by the descent of its upper "chap," and the latter then opens a carrier which takes on the wire to the pointing apparatus. Here it is received by a holder, which turns round while a bevel-edged file wheel, rapidly revolving, gives to the wire its rough point. It proceeds immediately by a second carrier to a second and finer file-wheel, by which the pointing is finished. A third carrier transfers the pin to the first heading die, and by the advance of a steel punch one end of the pin wire is forced into a recess, whereby the head is partially produced. A fourth carrier removes the pin to a second die, where the heading is completed. When the heading bar retires a forked lever draws the pin from the die and drops it into a receptacle below. It is then ready to be "whitened" and "stuck." The whitening is performed in a copper vessel placed on a fire in which the pins are boiled in water along with grains of metallic tin and a little bitartrate of potash. When the boiling has continued for about one hour the pins and tin grains are removed, thoroughly washed, dried and polished in bran. Various kinds of apparatus are employed for sticking the pins into sheets of fluted paper, and also in folding the paper for the wrappers.

A Velocipedinarium.

A few days since we briefly alluded to a railroad velocipede, constructed by Mr. C. E. BENTON, master mechanic of the Terre Haute and St. Louis Railroad. We learn that it is a complete success. He styles it a "velocipedinarium." The machine carries two passengers, and it is proposed to add a seat for one or two more. The construction is quite simple. There are four wheels, two in front, four feet in diameter, with foot cranks on each side; two in the rear, two feet in diameter, and the whole of them connected together with a light iron frame work. The wheels are flanged the same as railroad wheels, and the velocipedinarium is about the shape and size of a common hand-car. It weighs three hundred pounds. The seats for the riders are in the rear of the two front wheels. The machine has made four and a quarter miles in sixteen minutes. It is the inventor's intention to have a seat made and placed on the frame work between the front and back wheels, for the use of road masters and other railroad officers who have business over the road, and have two laborers to ride back of the driving wheels and do the leg work, where there are comfortable cushioned seats for them, and a hand-rail in front to hold on, so as to balance themselves.—*Terre Haute (Ind.) Express.*

A Strange Instance of Bigotry.

From the Montreal Witness, April 15.

Mr. JEAN BAPTISTE REHEL, of Grande Riviere, County of Gaspé, perished in the flames which destroyed his house. His wife and children were saved by his efforts aided by neighbors; but he himself was overcome by the fire and smoke, and perished in sight of numerous people who did nothing for him. He was a much respected, enterprising inhabitant of the place, and an ardent promoter of education. We regret to see the *Voix du Golfe*, in which we find details of the accident, publish such a doctrine as is found in the following sentence: "Mr. REHEL is evidently a victim chosen to expiate the sins of our parish; he is a pure victim and agreeable in the eyes of the Almighty, the only one which could satisfy Divine justice. Everything in that tragedy forebodes a punishment much more terrible yet, if we remember what we have done since 1866." This dreadful accident is thus supposed to be owing to the fact that a number of citizens politically resisted the injunctions of certain authorities to vote according to their views at the time.

The Independent Republican Movement in Virginia.

From the Richmond Whig, April 15.

We referred the other day to the important action of the State Conservative Committee. It is no longer a secret, and we violate no confidence in expressing the conviction that that action implied unanimous acquiescence on the part of the resident Committee in the Walker ticket. In other words that there will be no Conservative candidate in the field. There is no doubt but that this action of the resident Committee will be indorsed by the country members. This, of itself is decisive of the result. The only remaining question is the Walker majority. We put it down the other day at 60,000. But we suspect we were far below the real figure. Later indications from the country lead to the belief that in many counties there will be no Wells organization, and that the only competition between the blacks and whites will be which can do most to swell the Walker majority. In this event it may go beyond a hundred thousand.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* says: "If we had free choice and could gratify our personal wishes and the desire of our hearts, we would have for our next Governor, General ROBERT E. LEE; for Lieutenant-Governor, General EWELL; for Attorney-General, General JUBAL EARLY. Yet to advocate the election of these men would be absurd folly, and if the Conservatives were to nominate them on a third ticket it would be disastrous to the State. Shall we run the risk of inviting the same disaster by nominating three other men, who cannot possibly be so endeared to Virginia as the three men we have mentioned?"

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* thus bids the Legislature of Pennsylvania good-by: "Let the people rejoice! Let bells be rung, cannon fired and bonfires be set blazing. This is a white day in the calendar of the State! The Legislature, of infamous memory, adjourns at last, and its mercenary members bid a farewell, which with many will be a last farewell, to the Capitol, with its coveted opportunities for plundering their constituents, its corrupt rings, its vice and venality."

The St. Louis *Democrat* is battling manfully in favor of enfranchising all men in Missouri, black and white alike, who are now excluded from suffrage by State law. This it believes to be the just course, and at the same time certain to give the Republican Party a more willing support, and secure to its policy a more speedy triumph.

Should Governor HARRIMAN, of New Hampshire, accept his appointment as Naval Officer of Boston, Hon. EZRA STEVENS, of Portsmouth, President of the State Senate, will become acting Governor. The official term ends in June.

Ex-Governor THROCKMORTON, in a private letter, gives it as his "conviction that the present and future interests of the people of Texas will be advanced by the acceptance of the proposed Constitution."

The Ohio Democrats say that if GEORGE H. PENDLETON declines to run for Governor they will endeavor to induce General ROSECRANS to accept the nomination, should he return from Mexico in time.

M. C. HAMILTON, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Texas, has called a State Convention, to meet in Galveston May 10, to "concert measures for the good of the loyal people."

W. D. WALLACH has announced himself as a candidate for Congress in the Seventh District of Virginia, on the platform of universal suffrage and universal amnesty.

THE SLIP BETWEEN THE CUP AND THE LIP.—The Secretary to the municipality of Florence, M. SALETTI, who is partial to trying his luck in the lotteries, sent one of his men a short time ago to put 20 francs on certain numbers to which he had taken a fancy, but the messenger forgot his commission until the offices were closed. Next morning M. SALETTI, on his way to business, saw the figures which he had selected posted up as having gained a prize of £48,000. In his joy he announced the good news to his acquaintances, including the Mayor and Count DE CAMBREY-DIGNY, who warmly congratulated him. On reaching his bureau he rang the bell, and asked for the receipt from the person whom he had charged to place his money. The latter, in a dreadful state of agitation, was obliged to confess that he had forgotten to execute the order he had received. The revulsion of feeling experienced by M. SALETTI at seeing his hopes of being a millionaire destroyed cannot be described.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 18, 1869.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the debate in the House of Commons last night, relative to the Irish Church, Mr. DISRAELI moved to omit the essential clause, namely, that which provides that the union between the English and Irish Church shall cease in 1871, and that the latter shall also cease to be an established church by law. He said he wished to aim a "mortal blow" at the bill. His amendment, however, was lost by a large majority, the Ministerial victory being received with much cheering by the Liberals.

Count BISMARCK accepts the law of responsibility of Ministers which has just been passed by the North German Parliament.

The Belgian miners near Mons are on a strike, and are creating considerable alarm by their riotous demonstrations.

A discussion of the question of free trade, as against protection, in the French Corps Legislatif, drew a very spirited remark from M. THIERS yesterday. He said "the commercial liberty of France was like the political liberties of the French people, a farce!" As might be expected, these words called forth the President's rebuke, and there was a heated dispute. But the trouble was finally appeased.

From Rome comes the important information that the French troops are to be withdrawn in June.

A directory, whatever that may mean, is said to have been formed to conduct the Government of Spain. It is composed of SERRANO, PRIM and OLOZAGA.

There is a dread of a military rising in Portugal.

SENATE.

The Senate assembled at noon yesterday. Mr. SHERMAN presented an important memorial from the Ohio Legislature protesting against further grants of lands to railroads or for other purposes. Mr. EDMUNDS then moved to take up the resolution offered by him on the preceding day for an adjournment Saturday. Mr. CHANDLER suggested Monday. Mr. SUMNER pointed out that it was impossible to get through the accumulated business by so early a date. Mr. RAMSAY was of opinion that it would be impossible to fix a day for adjournment, since the nominations were coming in from the President at the rate of a hundred and fifty a day. There was considerable discussion of the topic; but ultimately the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business. Adjourned at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

CUBA.

The Havana officials were making preparations for a grand reception of the Spanish volunteers, who were hourly expected to arrive. Quantities of sugar belonging to suspects have been seized under General DULCE's proclamation.

MEXICO.

The session of the Mexican Congress was opened on the 1st. The speech of President JUAREZ seems to have been unimportant; but in the address of the Speaker there was a sharp criticism on the conduct of Mexican journalists in attributing personal motives to members of Congress.

It is denied that there has been any rupture between President JUAREZ and Minister ROSECRANS.

According to the latest advices it seems as if a crisis in the affairs of the Government were imminent.

GENERAL.

A witness named THOMAS DREW, charged with contumacy in refusing to testify before the Massachusetts Legislative Committee, in regard to Railway Companies, improperly influencing legislation, has been committed to jail for twenty-five days.

There is a British ship, called *The Queen of the Age*, ashore at Cape Cod. She is laden with a valuable cargo of tea. There is a prospect that she will be got off without much damage.

A slaughter-house and barrel factory were burned in Cleveland, Ohio, on Friday, involving a loss of about $25,000.

A railway employe was crushed to death while shackling cars at Worcester, Mass., yesterday morning.

On Thursday a fire occurred in Kalamazoo, Mich., destroying property valued at $75,000.

A dispatch from Boston says that orders were received in that city on Friday directing all the war vessels at the Portsmouth and Charlestown Navy-yards to be got ready for active service immediately. Orders have also been received at the Navy-yard in Philadelphia for the immediate fitting out of three monitor iron-clads, which are now at the yard for repairs and equipment.

Hundreds of emigrants are already *en route* to Minnesota, with an eye to securing the rich lands in the fertile valleys of that State. A large proportion of them are from the different German States, and already have numerous relatives and friends among the hardy pioneers of Minnesota.

Two women, in Bloomer costume, went out hunting near Mansfield, Ill., a few days since, each carrying a double-barrel shot-gun. They returned with a goodly quantity of snipe and woodcock as a proof of their skill.

The offer made by the Harvard crew to row the Yale crew in New-Haven harbor at the close of the Harvard term, about the 3d or 4th of July, instead of rowing at Worcester at the close of the Yale term, some three weeks later, has been declined. The Yale Faculty said they could not grant permission, as the matter was beyond their jurisdiction.

General A. J. HICKENLOOPER, Secretary of the McPherson Monument Fund, has received $15,000 for the erection of the proposed monument. Further subscriptions are required to carry out the designs of the association.

Ex-Governor SEYMOUR is still announced to be at the West. He was at Lansing, Mich., on Tuesday, and is reported to have recovered from the injuries he recently received by a railroad accident.

The death of Mr. DEMING JARVES, so well known throughout the country from his connection with the manufacture of glass, took place at his residence in Boston on Thursday evening.

Governor SCOTT, of South Carolina, has commuted the sentence of SUSAN EPPES, who was convicted, in Newberry County, of murder, and sentenced to be executed on the 21st of May next, to imprisonment for life in the State Penitentiary.

Altoona, Penn., suffered by fire on Thursday to the extent of $40,000.

At a fire in Baltimore last night, eight or nine firemen were seriously injured by the falling of a wall of the burning house.

JOSHUA P. WESTCOAT, of Eastville, Va., was murdered in his counting-room on Wednesday night, by some person unknown. He had a desperate struggle with his murderer, and it is supposed inflicted a wound upon him, as traces of blood were found on the sidewalk for a long distance. A negro named SPENCER WRIGHT has been arrested on suspicion.

The Union League Club have resolved to present an address and some suitable testimonial of respect to JOHN JAY, Esq., the President, in view of his departure as Minister to the Court of Vienna.

E. H. PECK, of the firm of PARKER & PECK, proprietors of two grain warehouses, (one in this City and one in Brooklyn,) is reported to have fled from the City, after defrauding various parties of an aggregate of $250,000. Mr. PARKER is known to be innocent of any participation in the criminal acts of his partner.

The strike of the car drivers on the Second-avenue Railroad still continues, neither party having made any concessions to the other. Only one trip was made yesterday, and that in order to prevent a forfeiture of the charter.

By order of Police Captain MILLS, of the Eighth Precinct, a number of street loafers, who infest that locality, were yesterday arrested and taken before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, upon the charge of vagrancy. The officers failed to support the complaint, and the prisoners were thereupon discharged.

Twenty-seven criminal charges were passed upon yesterday, by Justice DOWLING, at the Special Sessions. PETER MCDONALD, who stole a bundle of shirts from an errand boy whom he met in the streets, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months and ordered to pay a fine of $50. WM. KNAPP, convicted of keeping a thievish den at No. 163 Canal-street, received the same sentence.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner FLYNN, over the remains of JOHN J. MILLER, of No. 131 Amity-street, who committed suicide on Friday by means of morphine. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Collector GRINNELL refused admission to applicants for office yesterday, in consequence of fatigue, induced by the excessive run upon him for the past few days.

The number of deaths in this City during the week ending with yesterday was 475, which is an increase of 40, as compared with those of the previous week.

The closing sale of paintings, chromos, &c., the invoice of stock belonging to Mr. KNOEDLER, sold in consequence of his removal to his new store in Fifth-avenue, took place at GOUPIL'S, Broadway, yesterday. The chromos sold well, as was the case on Friday, but the oil paintings brought only moderate prices.

There arrived at the Communipaw yards the past week 261 cars of live stock, viz: 2,401 cattle, 7,940 hogs, 11,250 sheep, and slaughtered, 370 cattle, 8,010 hogs, and 7,280 sheep. Trade continues moderate, and prices unchanged.

Thoughtless Recommending to Public Places.

The bare confirmation, by 21 to 20, of Mr. ASHLEY as Governor of Montana, carries a broader moral than the personal merits or demerits of the applicant suggest, though these latter have been elaborately discussed by the Press of his own State. After "a four hours' pointed debate," the Cincinnati *Gazette* tells us, "it was clear that, had the Senate been full, the confirmation would have failed." The Cincinnati *Commercial* pronounces it "the fiercest discussion ever had in Executive session upon a nomination by a President in sympathy with Congress;" and, though we attach little weight to its suggestion that "ASHLEY was buffeted and cuffed so sadly that it is thought his personal pride will prevent his acceptance of the office," yet we do note as important another declaration, namely, that "there is the best reason for saying that the President did not desire to appoint ASHLEY, but did not feel himself authorized to disregard the recommendation of the whole Republican delegation in the Fortieth Congress."

Indeed, it is this last assertion—often repeated and not yet denied—which points a moral larger, as we have said, than the individual fortunes of Mr. ASHLEY would of themselves suggest. It provokes a reflection of what real wrong lies in thoughtless recommendations, and what embarrassment or deception may come of careless credentials. We comfort ourselves with the theory that "everybody understands the worthlessness of credentials," and "nobody is deluded by them." But here, apparently, is a case in point, where recommendations are not only not worthless, but outweigh private judgment by their apparent gross value. "The President," we are told, "did not feel himself authorized to disregard the recommendation of the whole Republican delegation in the Fortieth Congress." And such a decision, if it were actually made, can be understood.

But whether the particular example of Mr. ASHLEY be or be not well chosen for illustration, is matter of small importance. It is clear that the part played by recommendation in our present wretched system of appointments to office is a necessity. No one man, be he President, Cabinet officer, or whoever else, can know the whole population of the country; and still less can he discriminate unaided, between the merits of all rival applicants. In many cases President GRANT *has*, thus far, selected his subordinates from personal knowledge; and he has been soundly rated for it—not because his appointees were incapable or dishonest, but simply *because they were* men whom he personally and intimately knew. On the other hand, he has appointed many, and must appoint a great many more, men of whom he knows nothing except by recommendation or credentials. And it is precisely because these last have their use that they are liable to shameful abuse. A man like Mr. ASHLEY would not fortify himself with the signatures of two-thirds or three-fourths of his fellow-representatives in the Fortieth Congress, unless he knew that they would be of use. There is some leverage in credentials, however slight it may, on theory, seem. We can imagine, for example, how such a fortification of a man's claim may put the appointing power, in some cases, in the position of appearing to give play to a personal hostility by refusal—a sentiment which he does not care to have imputed to him, because he may really have no personal feeling or knowledge in the matter, one way or the other.

LOWELL makes one of his famous characters declare that "One of the most inexcusable weaknesses of Americans is in signing their names to what are called credentials." And the worthy Parson relates an instance in which an individual was recommended to the President for office by "all the voters of both parties in this town, his recommendation ascribing to him as many good qualities as if it had been his tombstone. The excuse was that it would be well for the town to be rid of him, as it would, ere long, be obliged to maintain him." And, in fine, the same authority sums up the matter thus: "When I see a certificate of character with everybody's name to it, I regard it as a letter of introduction from the Devil. Never give a man your name unless you are willing to trust him with your reputation."

Perhaps it is hard to call this weakness "one of the most inexcusable," though "weakness" it certainly is, if nothing worse. It is so easy to put down one's autograph—it is so hard to refuse a personal request for it simply on the ground of want of knowledge, &c., when the favor asked for seems so slight. A public man can make a dozen enemies a day in that way, from simple desire to do what the good of the civil service demands, and can transform many not indifferent friends into "good haters."

Nevertheless, whether we yield or not to the pressure, there can be no doubt of the disastrous influence of careless credentials. The first signers to a bad petition may argue, "He never can get the place—it will do no hurt." The second batch of recommenders console themselves by saying they merely indorse the previous names—names of men whom they believe in. The last ten, twenty or hundred reflect "He has got it sure already—there is no use in my refusing, and making an enemy for my pains." And the consequence may be a prodigious power of recommendation, all made up of such units.

Of course, the great and necessary remedy for this whole business is in a proper civil service, with trained officials and competitive examination. But, in the meantime, it is clear enough that wholesale and indiscriminate recommendation, from a selfish desire to avoid giving offence, is not the way to cure the ills we have.

The Cuban Navy.

We are assured from Havana that with the capture of the *Comanditario* (otherwise known as the *Yara*) "the first and only attempt to organize a Cuban navy is ended;" but that does not prevent constant speculations that the two monitors *Manco Capac* and *Atahuallpa*, so long in Cuban neighborhood, have really been made over to the insurgents by the Peruvian Government, and in due time will proceed to bombard Havana.

But, whoever will take the trouble to read the diplomatic correspondence of last year between Mr. GARCIA and Mr. SEWARD, may find his doubts on that score put at rest. Whatever other disposition may be made of the two monitors which our Government sold to Peru, it is clear that, except by an express violation of compact, they will never enter the service of Cuba. They were detained for several months by our Government, on suspicion, and it was only on the 10th of September, 1868, that permission to remove them was granted. And how was this permission secured? By an elaborate presentation of the Peruvian case ten days before, in concluding which Mr. GARCIA made the following explicit declaration:

> "The Government of Peru voluntarily and deliberately desires to offer to yours the most perfect security as to the rectitude of its intentions in sending those vessels to the coasts of the Republic, and, for that purpose, has instructed me to reiterate expressly in its name, to the United States Government, the formal promise that the monitors will leave for the Pacific, without attacking or in any way molesting any vessels or possessions of Spain, and without committing any act of hostility, directly or indirectly, against the flag of that nation, either at sea or on land, to which they may not be provoked."

And almost the last words of the same letter were, "The honor of the Peruvian Government, I again repeat on this occasion, guarantees to your Excellency the strict fulfillment of this solemn promise." We may therefore conclude that the sensational rumors, now and again repeated, of the part to be taken in the Cuban insurrection by those iron-clads, are utterly without foundation.

City Rents and Country Residence.

We referred briefly the other day to the marvelous change in general character which the population of New-York City is undergoing—we might almost say has already undergone. What used to be known, in old-fashioned phraseology, as the "middling interest" class, though it is here in strong force in *business*, seems to have, in great part, vanished in all other respects from the Island. In the northerly part of the City it may still be, to some extent, found; but it bears no longer its old-time relation of superiority in numbers and influence to the rich and the poor. It has gone to Long Island, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Westchester County—wherever it can find rest for the foot and roof for the head.

It is rents and real estate that have driven out the middling classes to the suburbs. Raise rents for the poor, and they either do not pay, or huddle closer; instead of two families in a house they put four families—instead of two persons in a room, four persons, and so on. With each turn of the screw they are squeezed closer. They have individually no more money to give, but divide the increased rent among more tenants. Or else they are gradually crowded down the ladder from round to round, from a brick house to a frame, from a frame house to a hovel, from a hovel to a part of a hovel. On the other hand, the rich are already owners, or do not mind the increase of a few hundred or thousand dollars per annum in a rental.

But the great middle class can neither submit to the degradation of the poor nor go to the extravagance of the rich. Their business, their social needs, their education, their connections, their children, and what not, prevent them from sinking in the social scale out of mere desire to live in the City; and, in general, their probity as a class will not allow them to remain on false pretences, and by the use of improper means. The only resource left to them is to escape to the country—to fresh air, to room, freedom, ease, companionship, and to colonies of New-Yorkers banished like themselves—banished? "what's banished but set free?"

But until New-York itself gets adjusted to the new state of affairs, it is not good for the prosperity of the City to lose a part of this class. They add much to the real life of a city; they are apt to circulate money freely; in proportion to their incomes they disburse more for the comforts and necessities of life than the very rich, and almost as much for the petty luxuries. And while the wealthy are more likely to hoard, the poor have less to spend than the middling classes. For the common products kept by most retail traders, for the butcher, the baker, the grocer, the plumber, the clothier, the bookseller, these middling classes are the chief sources of profit. High rents having driven them out, they are apt to do a certain fractional part of their "shopping" in the localities whither they have gone. The enormous sums, made up of driblets, which represent the annual household expenses of half a million people, have been gradually withdrawn from New-York, and in some localities this change is severely felt.

On the other hand, some New-York tradesmen, and mechanics, and storekeepers move their places of business into the suburbs; others find the enormous volume of transient trade making up partly for their old "regular customers;" or the growth of the City equals these depletions; or, finally, the easy means of swift travel from country to City make purchasing for out-of-town people easier in the City. Nevertheless, the danger in New-York trade as affected by change in population is a matter of fact, and an interesting one to study and speculate upon. They are the shrewdest merchants who know how to alter their business to suit the shifting character of their custom.

Private Markets for New-York.

The action of the Legislature in considering, with every indication of finally passing, the bill excluding residents of other States from the privileges of our public markets, will, we hope, hasten the sale of those nuisances, and also the establishment of public markets by private enterprise. The bill is a most obnoxious one. It is made wholly in the interests of rural New-York, and against, directly against, those of the people of this City. We who eat the "garden truck" which is brought to this City, without asking where it is from or even inquiring into its freshness, are to pay increased rates, that the garden truck growers of Long Island and Westchester and Putnam and Orange may have an undue advantage over those of New-Jersey and Connecticut. The already insignificant income from our markets is to be reduced by this bill, which lessens the competition for and the rent of the market stalls. And as the present competition in some measure keeps down prices, we suppose the public will be required, when the bill passes and the competition becomes less lively, to pay additional tribute to the New-York hucksters in the shape of still more exorbitant prices for everything. The bill is an infamous one. We hope the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the City Comptroller will hasten to carry out their resolution to sell the markets, and thus make the bill a nullity. It is opposed to the interests of the general public of this City, and ought to be, for that reason, defeated.

It is to be hoped that this bill and the early sale of the markets will induce some of our wide-awake and enterprising citizens to embrace the opportunity of making a great deal of money by building market buildings, to be rented in stalls rather than stores. There are dozens of places up-town, and in Brooklyn and Williamsburg, where markets are imperatively demanded, and in most of the same localities public halls are also needed. In any one of these localities a large building, the lower part of which shall be devoted to the sale, by hucksters, drovers and others, of all the vegetables, meats, fruits, &c., and the upper part devoted to one large room for public meetings, and many smaller ones for private offices, &c., would become, in a very short time, a valuable property. The chief and indeed only requisite to success is that in the markets thus established, the producer and consumer shall come face to face and pay no tax to some middle man. Such markets have been great successes in Philadelphia, Louisville and Boston, and would be still more so in this City, with its scattered inhabitants and its immense patronage from Brooklyn, Jersey City, Staten Island, and even more distant localities. It seems to us that such a market franchise would be better worth having than one for a Broadway railroad; and our chief wonder is that some one does not strike for it.

Street Beggary and Work.

The condition of the London poor is a matter of constant discussion in their journals. We find a capital suggestion in the *Pall Mall Gazette* in reference to the "casuals," who now are entitled to one night's lodging in any one parish, and pay for it by working till noon the next day. This is just suited to keep up the class of vagrant and vicious who go from one parish to another till they have exhausted the round. The suggestion is, to make the work come before the reward, and then to pay not in shelter, but in money and bread at work-house rates. Thus making the sick and disabled alone entitled to lodging, but any applicant entitled to half a day's work, (and pay for it, which he could expend for lodging,) the class of able-bodied beggars could be dealt with by the Police, and able-bodied "casuals" would not exist.

Street begging is growing rapidly in New-York. It is getting to be a decided and intolerable nuisance. Houses are pestered with applicants for all kinds of help; down-town offices are besieged by men, women and children; the streets are no refuge from importunity, which robes itself in many and ingenious shapes. The science of begging used to be one of the curiosities which amazed Americans in Europe; but like many other fruits of civilization it is finding a full development in our own land, and especially in our own City—the gate through which all straggling Europeans, of high and low degree, must pass to find America.

Some systematic arrangements should be organized by which the able-bodied poor may be provided with work in times of dearth. Be they industrious or idle, they help to form the army of beggars; and, while indiscriminate alms is known to be fruitful of evils, kind-hearted men cannot coldly turn away from misery but ease their own present sympathy by giving often where they feel they should not.

"Pauper labor" is one of the great bugbears with which the demagogues of the working classes frighten their followers into line. But if paupers exist, how shall they be supported? It must be either by their own labor, provided by the public authorities and paid at low rates from the public treasury; or the people must pay taxes to support them outright. It does not need a very long head to see which system costs the public more.

Work-houses and *work* are the present want of New-York City to make some provision for the unemployed poor. The industrious would rejoice at it: the idle could be driven to it. The streets would be largely relieved of vagrant beggary by taking away the pretence of "no work." The poor would be in a more organized and accessible condition to be helped by the benevolent, and there would be no class that did not feel the benefit of so simple a scheme.

Real Estate Sales.

The reaction in real estate transactions has been greater than was expected, and the market has for some time past been very flat. The abuses which were practiced during the earlier part of the season have proved very damaging. The demand for unimproved property for a time almost entirely ceased, and for improved property it was only moderate. The recovery is very slow, and it is doubtful whether at this late day there will be any permanent improvement in the kinds of property which have been most freely offered. This is perhaps the most trying time of the year. People are losing interest in City sales, and are directing their attention to country property. Sales of this class have scarcely yet commenced, and the public not caring to buy what is presented, unless very great inducements are offered, and unable to get what they desire, are quietly waiting.

It is to be hoped that in the great sales of out-of-town lots which will soon commence, some being already announced, the speculative element which in the past has been so injurious will be excluded. If it is introduced, if bogus sales are permitted, the army of bidders-in called again into service, and the other tricks and clap-traps permitted, the market will at once fall dead and it will be beyond the power of any to bring it to life again. The prospect for country sales now is good; but they must be honest, and perfectly free from the slightest imputation of fraud or trickery. The public have become suspicious, and it will be no easy task to regain its confidence. Without it, a good sale is, of course impossible; with it, satisfactory sales are almost certain. The owners and auctioneers hold the power entirely in their own hands, and, as they use it, so will they succeed or fail.

It is of course quite possible that some adventurous spirits will try to enact again the scenes witnessed during the Boulevard and West Side excitement; but if the responsible and well-known gentlemen who are most interested will promptly discountenance all such efforts, and refuse to be in any way connected with them, the excitement will be but short lived, and can work no lasting injury. We feel justified in believing that they will so act, and consequently look forward to a busy Spring season.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Now that we have got rid of our City pig-styes, why should we keep the City cow-styes? Why not let these go after the others? They are worse than the pig-pens. The latter only poisoned the air sporadically, where they happened to squat, while the cow-stalls poison old and young within a very wide circumference. The animals in these stalls are sickened, more or less, in order that they may give their diseased secretions for consumption. When we consider the ease with which milk may be brought in from the country places, it seems a needless piece of barbarism to manufacture it from swill in the street stables. It is a question if the milk in use in cities does not do as much injury to the children as alcohol does to the adults of society.

In view of the growing taste for vehement horse-driving, it is suggested that the roadways of the Central Park should be widened, so as to give room for the general rush. But the Park, as now laid out, is not large enough to afford the hippodrome which would satisfy fast New-York. Such might have originally been made round the outer edge of the Park, allowing the gay spectacle to be seen in safety from the interior space, as well as from the avenues, and having all the splendid effect of the Hyde Park "ring," in London. As the people of New-York must have their hippodrome, perhaps they will yet order it in that mode; which is easy enough of execution.

They are talking in England of sending CHARLES DICKENS as Minister to Washington, for the purpose of smoothing the *Alabama* difficulty. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON's success in that line of diplomacy is no great encouragement for the distinguished novelist, who, in this country, would be worried in a hundred and fifty ways, and feel as if he was thrown into the yeasty waves to divert the great whale of the democracy. The end might be that he would go home, *re infecta*, and write another "Tale of a Tub," which, of course, would sufficiently include that weary old *Alabama*. Mr. DICKENS does not seem to want "to lie abroad for the good of his country," for he says he will stand and fall with literature.

Philadelphia must be credited with the most modest demand yet made in behalf of the Cuban insurgents. At the meeting of Cuban sympathizers there, a resolution was adopted, asking the United States Government to "recognize the Cubans as belligerents before the British Government does so." That is an extremely moderate request; and when we see the faintest indication on Great Britain's part to do anything of the sort, we ought to comply. The Congressional dilly-dallying on Cuba seems to have affected the spirits of the Philadelphia friends of the insurgents, so that now even the smallest favors will be thankfully received.

We said recently that those of our German fellow-citizens opposed to the Excise law amendment ought to be heard on the bill before the Legislature. It seems they are taking up the matter with much interest, and that remonstrances against the "lager-beer" amendment, signed by many of the most respectable names among them, authenticated by their places of residence, are being sent up to Albany. We may also allude to the action of the Eastern Conference of the German Methodist Churches, which claims the right to speak, both as representing in part the general German sentiment of the country, and because many of its congregations are within the Metropolitan Police District. The First Presbytery of New-York, in session at the University-place Church, on Tuesday adopted a remonstrance against the amendment similar to that of the Fourth Presbytery heretofore published. From other parts of the State letters and remonstrances to the same effect are being sent to the Senate.

Some of the political philosophers are suggesting that we shall accept Canada from England, in payment of the *Alabama* claims, shake hands, abandon the principle involved, and cry "quits." If an early settlement of the difficulty is not had, we shall have received, without consideration, all of Canada that is worth having—her population. They can't be kept at home, it seems, but insist on emigrating to the West. The Canadian Parliament and papers are endeavoring to stem the tide of emigration, but in vain. Why should we hasten to squabble for territory we do not need, and which England would happily be rid of, when we are getting her population as fast as we can, and settling them in the very region in which they are most wanted? It would be a very bad bargain indeed!

Russia recently furnished a shining exemplification of the extension of feminine industries by the graduation of a young woman as physician. France, always early in scientific progress, has just shown a similar relaxation of ancient prejudices by admitting to the higher lectures on botany, chemistry, toxicology and elementary physics, a young woman named DOUMERGUE, who had passed a brilliant examination before the Academy of Montpelier. If we are going to open all professions to women, let it be done with as good reason as the Europeans have for it.

Protestants are rejoicing over the change of spirit in the Spanish authorities. Heretofore, if there was a place "where two or three were assembled together" to say their prayers in their own way, it was in silence and secrecy and mortal fear. Since the revolutionary developments of last Fall, several Protestant preaching rooms have been opened, committees organized, and other straightforward steps taken. The municipality of Madrid have now made free grant of a piece of ground for the purpose of building a Protestant church. In these advancing steps of liberty all good men, be they Catholics or Protestants, should be glad, for whatever may be needed by a temporal churchly power, that religion which is to really flourish in spiritual power must be one growing freely and fruitfully.

The plan of M. BOUTET to build a viaduct across the Channel between France and England, has, notwithstanding its favorable consideration by the Emperor, been severely criticized, particularly by the English engineering journals. That gentleman is about to make a practical defence of his plan of construction, (the point found fault with,) by erecting a similar viaduct from the French coast to the insular town of St. Malo. This, though not comparable in engineering difficulties, such as depth of water, length of bridge, &c., will well illustrate the principles of construction, and in the violent marine action of the coast waters will give a fair test of strength and durability.

We all had some fun in laughing at General BANKS' Congressional Court Costume bill, but while we are getter stricter in our regulation business, the English seem to be relaxing little by little. The London Police force have just been delighted by the publication of an order to the effect that "The Metropolitan Police will in future be permitted to wear beards and mustaches." Bad for the barbers.

Apropos of Mr. SUMNER's speech on the *Alabama* question, which, despite its pacific tone, puts the *morale* of that whole question into more forcible form than any amount of ranting could do or has yet done, we have been glad to find a very sensible statement of the American feeling on this topic on the New-York correspondence of the London *Daily News*. Leaving out of view the political aspect of the question, the correspondent looks at it entirely from a social point of view—which, indeed, is the secret of the American dislike for England. He says:

> "It is difficult for anybody who ever read the *Times* and *Herald* and *Post* and *Telegraph* in England during the war to form an adequate idea of the exasperation produced, not by their hostility to the war, but by the scorn, and even loathing, they affected for everything and everybody Northern. This exasperation was intensified by the conduct of the resident English, who rarely lost an opportunity of proclaiming their sympathy with the South, and reviling and ridiculing their Northern neighbors. The Englishmen who came over to travel, played much the same part, and even in Northern houses and at Northern dinner-tables made our exertions in the war the subject of fierce denunciation or ridicule. Every Southern story was received by Englishmen as gospel truth; every Northern one was treated ostentatiously as a bag of lies."

Englishmen must appreciate something of this before they can approach the *Alabama* question in the right frame of mind for a pacific settlement. The loss of property and the destruction of commerce is much, but "more remains behind."

The appointment of Supervisor HENRY SMITH to the position on the Police Board vacated by the resignation of Commissioner ACTON, was agreed upon on Friday evening in joint caucus, and will probably be made upon joint ballot next week. Mr. SMITH has been for years a leading merchant of this City, and he is now the President of the Bowling-green Savings Bank. He has occupied several public positions, and is both politically and personally popular.

THEATRICAL.

The Pantomimes.

The pantomime of "Robinson Crusoe," which was to have formed the Summer attraction at Wallack's Theatre, is to be brought out at Tammany to-morrow evening. The scenery and machinery which had been imported for Mr. Moss has been transferred to Mr. GROVER, and by this means Mr. G. is able to steal a march on Manager COLVILLE, who will not be ready with his pantomime until the following week. All of Mr. COLVILLE's artists have arrived from England, however, and rehearsals for their *début* are of daily occurrence. These comprise Miss Marion Taylor, burlesque actress and vocalist; Miss Marie Longmore, Mrs. Joseph Irving, London; Miss Pateman, Mlle. Julie Feder, danseuse, from Vienna; Mr. Joseph Irving, principal comedian; Mr. J. Wallace, Mr. Pateman, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Chrisdee and Mr. Charles Abbott, pantomimists; and Mr. Fred. W. Humphreys, musical director. It is stated also that Mlle. SOLKE will appear in the ballet at WOOD'S. The ZANFRETTAS, a clever family of pantomimists, formerly with the RAVELS, are engaged for the Tammany "Robinson," we hear, but none of the artists engaged for Mr. MOSS' season will appear there. These are all to be reserved for Wallack's Theatre, and will make their *début* in a new entertainment, ("Sinbad the Sailor," we believe,) which has been substituted for the piece originally proposed.

"Humpty Dumpty," in the meantime, is preparing something new for his friends. Mr. HAYES is at work upon new scenery for his old friend, and Mr. FOX is working out new tricks.

The "Seven Dwarfs," which enter their sixth week at the Bowery to-morrow, require neither attraction nor addition. The theatre is crowded nightly.

Benefits Next Week.

The little bundle of benefits, of which we made mention before, will all be unfolded within the next ten evenings.

Next Thursday, Mr. NEIL BRYANT is to have his testimonial at the Academy of Music, with his brother DAN in "Handy Andy," as the main attraction. There will be a multitude of entertainments on the occasion, however, any one of which might "draw a house."

On the following evening, which will be SHAKESPEARE's anniversary, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS are to have a farewell benefit, and make their last appearance at the Broadway Theatre.

Mr. WILLIAMSON takes his benefit on the next evening, in the new drama to be called "Dick Swiveller," and that performance will close the season at the Broadway. Mr. WALLACK has given permission for Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, Mr. ROCKWELL, Mr. LEONARD, and Mr. MATHEWS to play, and the managers of the Waverley lend Mr. COLEMAN. Mrs. WILLIAMS will also appear.

Notes of Various Interest.

Young GREGORY, who does the daring leap at Tammany, fell the other evening, and but for the netting beneath him, would certainly have been killed. He fell sprawling, and his weight bore the net nearly to the ground.

Mr. WALLACK goes to Europe on the 12th of May.

The European Circus is to pitch tents and begin another season on its old field, in Thirty-fourth-street, to-morrow.

LOTTA is to go to California this Summer by the overland route.

A new comedy by ROBERTSON, called "A Breach of Promise," and a drama by BYRON, entitled "Leonard's Love," have been sent to this country.

The anniversary of the birthday of SHAKESPEARE will be celebrated on Friday, the 23d inst., at the Music Hall, New-Haven, by the performance of "Othello" by a full and efficient dramatic company. Mrs. EMMA WALLER will play the part of *Iago*, Mr. W. H. POPE, formerly of Wallack's Theatre, appearing in the title *rôle*.

A benefit for JOHN BROUGHAM is spoken of. Don't the actors who lost situations by the failure of his management require one as well?

A new English burlesque troupe, called the "Rogers & Wilmore London Company," are said to have failed distinctly.

Mr. DEXTER FOLLETT, who built and owned half of Selwyn's Theatre in Boston, has sold his share to Mr. CHEENEY, his partner.

Thirty-five thousand dollars have been subscribed toward a new theatre for Albany.

Mr. HACKETT has been severely ill, and was prevented playing at Chicago in consequence.

Miss KATE REIGNOLDS has a new play called "Bound," in which she has won a success.

JEFFERSON plays in Boston next week.

The San Francisco Minstrels have two comical acts now on the bills—"A Court of Justice" and "Tempest in the Teapot."

The BRYANTS' season closes next week. They go to Washington for a fortnight, and then return to New-York.

Notes of the Foreign Drama.

BOUCICAULT is now engaged upon four dramas, all to be produced before next Christmas.

TOM TAYLOR's new play, "Won by a Head," has failed.

Miss BATEMAN is to commence her farewell engagement in England June 21.

BUCKSTONE celebrated the sixteenth year of his management of the Haymarket Theatre on March 29.

ALBONI has consented to sing in London in ROSSINI's Mass, at £120 a night.

A burlesque entitled "Hypermnestra, the Girl of the Period," has been played at the Lyceum, London. It serves to introduce a variety of dances and tableaux.

J. S. CLARKE has just played one hundred nights in London.

SUSAN DENIN, an American actress, has made her *début* at the Surrey as *Claude Melnotte*.

PERSONAL.

The Providence newspapers are severe in their notices of EMERSON's readings in that city. His selections embraced the story of "Merlin and Vivien," extracts from CHAUCER, characteristic incidents of life in the middle ages, translations of the earlier Danish and Norse poetry, and were interspersed with original comments on the topics treated. The Providence people voted the readings slow, and the comments not up to the high Emersonian mark.

Hon. GEORGE W. CURTIS delivers his instructive lecture on "Sir PHILIP SIDNEY," at the Pavilion, New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Tuesday next, the 20th instant. Those who attend will not only enjoy a rich intellectual treat, but, at the same time, contribute to the support of the Smith Infirmary—the only hospital on the island where the suffering homeless, or the victims of sudden accident, can find necessary attention and relief.

The numerous friends of Captain DUNCAN, who commanded the *Quaker City* on her voyage to the Holy land, will regret to learn of the death of his estimable wife, which took place on Saturday. Her funeral will take place from the lecture room of Plymouth Church on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will officiate.

Rev. A. WOODBURY, of Providence, will supply the pulpit for the free religious services in the large Hall of the Cooper Institute to-day, morning and evening.

Brigadier-General PHILIP S. CROOKE has been released from arrest, and is to resume command of the Fifth Brigade.

List of names of Americans registered with NORTON & Co., American Bankers, No. 6 Rue Scribe, Paris: L. Abbott, New-Orleans; G. K. Ackerman, St. Louis; M. R. Adams, London; A. George Bullock, Massachusetts; Henry R. Boody, Henry A. Bowen, W. R. Bliss and lady, F. W. Bliss, C. W. Darling and lady, New-York; Mrs. J. E. Dalton, Massachusetts; W. L. Eaton, Hartford; John Ewen, Mrs. Ewen, New-York; Wm. Farmer, Pennsylvania; G. A. Fellows and lady, C. Fisher and family, Cyrus W. Field, New-York; F. Fowler, Boston; H. M. Gregory, New-York; J. G. Holland and family, Springfield; B. Howard and family, Chicago; A. Homworth, Liverpool; John Hulme and family, Philadelphia; Edgar Howland, —— Jackson, Walter J. Klot and family, New-York; J. Knoyh Chicago; Ensign McCarty Little, U. S. Navy; Mrs. J. Little, New-York; M. F. Mennons, Paris; Mrs. S. M. Mygatt, New-York; Commodore Pennock, U. S. Navy; Mrs. A. M. Pennock, F. Welles and lady, Miss E. Welles, R. Welles, Edwin Wilson and lady, D. H. Wickham and lady, Jas. Wilcox, John B. Baker, New-York; F. H. Whitmore and family, Connecticut; H. McDowell, London; J. Marcus Rice, M. D., and lady, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. W. Parker, Brooklyn; W. F. Shirley and family, Th. Silver, H. A. Bowen, New-York; Rev. H. B. Hitchings, Denver, Col.; R. Clay, Philadelphia; Rev. H. B. and Mrs. Walbridge, Ohio; J. Q. A. Warren, Boston; B. Hammatt Norton, Jr., Paris.

The Second-avenue Railroad.

In another column this morning will be found a card from the Directors of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, in which their version of the strike among the drivers is given.

The Union League Club—Proposed Testimonial to President Jay.

The Committee, consisting of Colonel CANNON, WILLIAM ORTON, W. T. BLODGETT, S. H. WALES, J. LOTHROP and B. H. HUTTON, appointed at an informal meeting of the Union League Club on the 15th instant, for the purpose of devising some suitable testimonial of respect to Mr. JOHN JAY, the President, in view of his early departure to enter upon his mission to the Court of Vienna, rendered a report at a special meeting of the Club last evening. The Committee recommend that the Executive Committee call a special meeting of the Club, at which Mr. JAY be requested to sit for his portrait, to be retained by the Club as a memento of his services while President, at the same time presenting him with an address conveying an expression of the sentiments of his associates in view of his retirement from the presidency of the Club.

The report also recommends the appointment of a committee to consider what testimonial shall be presented to Mr. JAY as an expression of the regard and esteem of his fellow members.

The idea of a public dinner, which was first entertained, has been abandoned, inasmuch as it was deemed proper that it should take place at the Club-house, and that all the members should participate, while the utmost accommodation that could be provided there would be for 125 persons only. The testimonial will, therefore, necessarily take some other form.

Tax Receipts.

The Tax Receiver reports that during the past week he had collected the following amounts for taxes:

Monday, April 12	$6,886 49
Tuesday, April 13	10,509 31
Wednesday, April 14	12,358 21
Thursday, April 15	3,928 [illegible]
Friday, April 16	9,29[illegible]
Saturday, April 17	6,0[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Free Trade—Metropolitan Crime and Misery—New Iron-Clad—An Old Tragedy—Musical and Dramatic Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 3, 1869.

The elaborate and admirable statement of wages and cost of living in New-York has been copied from the New-York TIMES into the leading English newspapers, and is widely commented upon by the Press; the moral being the necessity of free trade, to reduce the cost of living in America. But if free trade were to reduce the wages of labor in the same proportion, nothing would be gained. America largely supplies England with the staples of food and clothing. The poor live on American corn-meal, and we have no end of American flour, pork, cheese, rice, cotton, &c. How can Americans supply Englishmen with food, staples of manufacture, whisky and tobacco, and still be in such a bad condition in the relations of wages and living? Free trade might make clothing and certain manufactured articles cheap, but it would proportionably increase the export, and so raise the price of food. There is, I believe, a free trade society in New-York, and its members may be able to solve the problem.

CRIME AND MISERY.

The *Times* correspondent, who has been, with the aid of the Police, investigating the crime of East London and its chosen haunts, has paid a visit to the dark, crowded, and not always nice-smelling section on the south side of the Thames. He finds it worse than the East End. There the desert of crime is varied by scattering oases of poverty and pauperism. "Cast-Iron Poll," of Cow-bay, a virago who boasts of having been sent to prison fifty-three times, may cast a sort of lurid glory over Shadwell; but whole districts peopled with criminals, who will pay any rent rather than be separated from the society to which they belong, and a whole generation of children educated to crime must be the special glory of the Borough. In the very centres of this great and populous district, around the great omnibus and railway focus of the Elephant and Castle, fast by Mr. SPURGEON's tabernacle, are these cities of sin, whose entire populations are thieves, counterfeiters, receivers of stolen goods, beggars, prostitutes, men and women ready to rob, and, if necessary, to murder, though that is as much as possible avoided, as it leads to troublesome inquiries. And the more cunning of these habitual, life-long criminals, trained to crime from the cradle, are seldom caught. The reckless, blundering, drinking, or accidental criminals are more often punished. "Cast-Iron Poll" has grown so fond of prison life that she only comes out to have a spree, soon gets tired of liberty, and then smashes a publican's window or attacks the first man or woman she meets to get in again. She goes to the Police and demands to be arrested, but they cannot take her to prison until she has done something—qualified herself for admission. In these gardens of guilt—Christian Sodoms—the whole population lives in crime—lives by crime—and the children born here, and drawn into these vortices, are trained to professions of outlawry. There are, Miss FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE asserts in a recent magazine paper, 100,000 stray children in London; children on the streets, in the gutter, without care or schooling, sleeping where they can, eating what they can beg or steal. Many are too wild and ragged for the ragged schools. They will not bear confinement. They detest work, they are disgusted at the idea of washing themselves. In any bearable weather they prefer a lodging in a railway arch to the comforts of the casual ward, because, before enjoying them, they must undergo the penance of the bath.

Miss RYE, who has been engaged in the emigration of servant girls to Canada, now proposes to transfer a few thousand of these children, if they can be caught, to Canada or the western States of America; but she meets with some discouragement. Shipowners will not take them without a guarantee that they will not have to bring them back again. The large towns of America, it is said, have waifs enough of their own. Then the little wretches, if old enough to go abroad, are so wedded to their wild Arab life, and such incorrigible little Ishmaelites, that nothing can be done for them. This is true, however, only of those who are hereditary vagabonds for two or three generations. They are like the Gipsies, Australians, or American Indians, almost impossible to civilize.

It is a wonder where so many small vagabonds come from. They are in part the children of the predatory and criminal classes, but also the children of misfortune and vice. A young workman marries a girl as poor and ignorant as himself, and they have six or eight children. Their meagre wages are supplemented by parish relief, and medical attendance comes from the hospitals or dispensaries. They live in one room, drink up their wages, perhaps die of typhus, and the children are in the streets getting their education and foraging for a living. There are also a great number of children born every year in Great Britain who have no fathers that they know of, and whose mothers are unable or unwilling to take care of them. Last year, in Scotland, the most educated and religious portion of the United Kingdom, the registered births were 115,673, of which number 11,286 were illegitimate. The Scotch all go to kirk, they dare not even brush their hats on Sunday; but they drink some whisky, and in the most religious or strictly Sunday-keeping districts the illegitimate births are over seventeen per cent. of the whole. For some reason the proportion in Ireland is so small that but for Ulster it would not be worth counting; and it is a curious fact in morals that there should be ten times as many illegitimate births in proportion to the population in England as in Italy. Whatever the causes, the effect is a large recruitment of the great army of infant vagabondage and crime.

London is full of charitable societies, collecting money by millions, yet they do not seem to lessen this growing evil. Two new societies are now calling for contributions. One proposes to examine every case presented, and to help every worthy applicant; but it is the unworthy who need help. This society has come to call the righteous. Another proposes to put the waste labor upon the waste land of the United Kingdom. Of this—waste or uncultivated—we are told there are more than three millions of acres, and each acre can be made to produce fifty dollars' worth of food a year—$150,000,000. I fear that little will be done by any society. They are mostly shams. After the first fervor of their formation, they fall into routine. Subscriptions enough come in to pay the officers' salaries, and they keep up a show of work—often only a show. This is not the worst. Every person whose name figures in reports and newspaper lists as a guinea or five guinea subscriber, imagines that he has done his duty to God and his country, and feels no further responsibility. Societies do next to nothing themselves, and paralyze individual effort. The Government, which ought to adopt every unprovided, uneducated child, as child of the State—*enfant de la patrie*—refuses to do its work, and leaves it to voluntary effort, the sham work of these sham societies. England wants soldiers, sailors, policemen, teachers, skilled workers, at home and in all her colonies. For a fraction of the money now expended on army and navy she might educate and train this entire juvenile population to serve and love their country—to honor and defend it everywhere, instead of being its burden, disgrace and danger.

In the terrible anxiety to do something, and the feeling that something must be done, the English mind turns to emigration as the simplest method of relief. The working millions are not much wanted here. A great silent civil war has broken out, where one has been long smouldering, in Lancashire. It begins in one corner, but it is leavening the whole district. The Preston operatives are calling for help—sending their pale and grimy delegations to every town in that vast forest of factory chimneys. They were patient of the cotton famine while the war that made it lasted. They stood still, awed by the far boom of battle. When thousands were dying heroically on the field of war, they were content to starve a little at home. And then the Government came to their aid with loans for public works, and all England contributed with such liberality that when there was work again they were obliged to spend the surplus fund in building hospitals. It is different now. The manufacturers, even with a short supply of inferior cotton, can go on a while longer if they can get labor cheap enough. But cheap labor means close competition with French and Belgians, as good or better to work, but who can live on half the wages of English people, because they know how. There is a strike, therefore, and we may have the scenes of 1854 over again, when Preston resembled a famished and beleaguered city.

"The streets were full of starved children, wandering about in search of food; men and women, with hungry eyes, standing idle on the pavements; soldiers and police in readiness to quell violence and protect property; and, after vast sums had been spent, when positive destitution was at hand, when thousands of homes had been broken up, when the furniture of the poor had been pledged to the last stick, and when women had sold their marriage rings to buy a meal for their little ones—all that fancied heroism was found to have been fruitless; work was resumed without the slightest advance of wages; the place was physically and morally desolate, and the battle had been fought in vain."

The Government will not help—it is against its declared and settled policy. Capital cannot be coerced to act against its interests—it may be driven from England, however, as so much has been. It will go where two things beckon it—security and profit. Offer these, and you may have English capital in limitless quantities in America. Ignorant, but with a dogged bravery, the English workman wars upon capital and drives it away. He loses no opportunity to strike for higher wages. He understands that as well as the Jamaica negro, who in every press of work and danger of ruin to his employer, demands more wages. Let a man get a good contract, or be in danger of losing by not completing one in time, and his men, instead of exerting themselves to the utmost like faithful soldiers, working night and day, if need be, to finish the work, strike, mutiny, do what on a man-of-war, or in an army would bring them to a drum-head court-martial. The other day English contractors and English workmen had the mortification of seeing a large Government contract for granite work in Cornwell given to Frenchmen, just as English iron men and machinists are mortified to be drawn over Belgian rails, on English railways, by French locomotives. Cornwall is famed for granite, and has no lack of quarrymen and masons, and a sad lack of work for some time past, but no English contractor could venture to compete with Frenchmen, because English workmen are tied up in Trades Unions, and are liable any day to get an order from London, to stop work, to strike for higher wages. If the Government of the country gave such an order they would see it further before they obeyed, but a Trades Union has more power of command, and more power to punish.

Great populations out of work are a great burden, costly to maintain and dangerous every every way. The readiest remedy is to get rid of them—send them somewhere over the sea. The Irish went and helped others to follow; but the English seldom do that way. Every one for himself. The Irish send home millions of their hard earnings from America. I should be glad to hear of Englishmen or Scotchmen ever doing a tenth part as much. So if the poor English wish to emigrate they must be helped by those who wish to be rid of them, or those who want them. If you want a few hundred thousand clever artizans, with English habits and morals, clannish, bumptious, ready to strike whenever the humor takes them, or whenever they are ordered to do so by their trade government, you have only to charter a few hundred ships and bring them over. They will do good work, and their children, though by no means as bright as the Irish, can be educated into good solid American citizens.

NEW RAILROAD.

The great Runcorn Viaduct, carried on ninety-eight arches, completes at last the fast railway line between London and Liverpool, and the whole distance, 200 miles, can now be run in four hours. A saving of time is effected by not stopping for water, which is scooped up from between the rails, when running at full speed, an operation so easy that it might be universally adopted. It is only to have a long trough, let down a scoop, and the water will rush up a tube and fill the tank. Fifty miles an hour is common enough running; but 200 miles in four hours is, I believe, rather unusual.

NEW IRON-CLAD.

Mr. LAIRD, of Birkenhead, who seems to be under the same ban with poor Mr. ROEBUCK in America, is, notwithstanding, in high favor with his own Government, and has just launched one of Captain COLE's turret iron-clad steamers, *The Captain*, a vessel of 4,272 tons, twin screws, strong ram, and two large turrets, armed with rifled 600-pounders. This model ship has been built by the LAIRDS on Captain COLE's plans, in the most thorough and costly manner, to test the principle, and is intended to be the finest and most formidable war vessel in the world. Why the British Government is spending such large sums on its navy just now is not very apparent. It may be the Suez Canal; it may be to give Mr. LAIRD the opportunity to atone for his fault in sending out the *Alabama*. Certainly, all things considered, employing him to build a large part of the British Navy is an act of singular magnanimity on the part of the Government. Either he is held to have committed no offence in the *Alabama* matter, and to have contemplated none in that of the two rams which were arrested and then purchased of him, or his faults have been generously forgiven. Would the American Government deal in this way with a great capitalist who should fit out steamers for the service of rebels—in Cuba, say?

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.

The Marquis of Waterford, in consequence of his sad escapade, has given orders to close his Irish establishment, Curraghmore. It is broken up, servants discharged, horses, &c., sold, to the great sorrow and serious loss of the district. There ought to be a rule by which his case could be brought at once before the House of Lords, he degraded from the Peerage, and his titles and property, except a modest pension, conferred upon a more worthy person. But running away with another man's wife is not a crime in English law. Captain VIVIAN can sue for damages, appealing to that wonderful thing, the justice of a British jury. The Divorce Court is also open to him; but this is for the benefit of all the parties concerned.

"MURDER WILL OUT!"

A matrimonial case in a lower rank of life is the present sensation of the chief town in Eastern England. On New-Year's Day an innkeeper from Norwich, spending his holidays in London, after some days' meditation of suicide, went to a police station and demanded to be taken into custody for having, thirteen years before, murdered his wife and cut her up in pieces in Norwich. His statement was carefully written down, and signed by the wretched man; it was remembered that his wife mysteriously disappeared at the period specified, that he had soon married again, that the remains of a woman had been found scattered about, and an inquest held upon them without result. The man was committed for trial, denied his confession, put in a plea of not guilty, and has just been tried, convicted and sentenced to death. His health seems breaking up, as well it may, after this long agony of remorse, and it is doubtful whether he will live to be hanged. It is sometimes true that murder *will* out.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL, very well known in America, I believe, gave an entertainment the other night at St. John's Woods—the Bohemian suburb of London—a high, airy, delightful region of villas and gardens, and the favorite residence of *les petite dames* and the girls of the period. It was a *bal des artistes* at the Eyre Arms Assembly Rooms, and was attended by all the nice and clever actresses of London, whose beauty, grace and wonderful toilettes drove several painters, and possibly some other fellows, completely crazy. In any professional point of view it was not a bad thing to do. Mr. HOWARD PAUL is very ingenious in devices for keeping his talents before the public, and will never be prosecuted for putting his clever wife in a box, or his candle under a bushel. A few weeks ago he interested every ingenious brain in Britain in his affairs, by offering five pounds reward for the best title for his new entertainment.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD, who did not succeed the first time trying with the Londoners, is not going to give it up so. She has taken the St. James Theatre, close by St. James-square and Pall Mall, the centre of fashionable London, is having it completely rebuilt, and will open with a strong company in October.

PATTI, *la Marquise*, has returned from St. Petersburg, with more glory and cash than was ever brought before from that extravagant capital. It is said that she never went out without a Czar or Grand Duke to accompany her, and she has brought back a diamond, once belonging to the Empress CATHERINE II., which is to other diamonds as the dome of St. Paul's to common pumpkins. I trust this is no exaggeration; but when I have seen the diamond on the fair songstress, if it proves to be one, I promise to make the due correction.

MONADNOCK.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The *Journal de Nice* relates that an act of terrible vengeance has just been perpetrated in that town. M. PONTEVOYE, proprietor of the Pension Russe in the quarter of the Carabacel, having been recently in Paris, received there some private information as to the misconduct of his wife during his absence. He accordingly started one day in a fast train for Nice, where he arrived on the morrow, and on the same night surprised the woman in *flagrante delictu* with one BALBY, a working jeweler. The husband immediately fired four shots with a revolver at the man, killing him on the spot, and a fifth at his wife, who managed to escape unwounded into the street, where she was taken into custody by a patrol. The perpetrator then went and delivered himself up to justice.

The Mazzinian movement in Italy is creating much uneasiness. The *Constitutionnel* has the following paragraph on the subject: "If anything ought to disturb the Italian Government, it is certainly not the presence of our flag in the provinces of the Holy See, but rather the Mazzinian agitations which are just now absorbing all the attention of the Florentine Cabinet. Let us hasten to say that we believe General MENABREA and his colleagues possess the ways and means of holding these enemies of order at a distance."

The King of Italy, in answer to the deputation that presented him with a laurel crown, is reported to have let fall certain covert hints which decidedly refer to the troubles arising from the Mazzinian party. The Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph* quotes the following sentence, but does not vouch for its entire veracity: "Serious, very serious, moments are at hand, and never has it been more urgent that we should be united. Events are going to take take place that will bring about the accomplishment of our hopes and the welfare of the country."

Professor PALMIERI, of Naples, has sent to the journals of that city the following communication: "The sysmograph of the Observatory of Vesuvius continues to register some slight shocks, which are not of the sort that indicate an approaching eruption, but are indications of certain subterraneous commotions under the Italian soil or the neighboring Mediterranean coasts. The very fine sand which has lately fallen on our city, and which came as I thought from distant countries, is now ascertained to have been really blown from Africa. A much greater quantity has fallen in Sicily and on the Calabrian coast."

The Emperor of Austria, on his return to Vienna, addressed an autograph letter to Admiral TEGETOFF, congratulating him on the great progress realized within the last two years in the Austrian navy. His Majesty, during his last journey, visited all the maritime establishments of the Adriatic, was present at the manœuvres of the armor-plated squadron, and recognized the merit of the new naval artillery. He now declares, with great satisfaction, that Austria at the present day possesses a war fleet worthy of her power and high destinies. The letter in question, so flattering to the whole navy, has been published by the Admiral in an order of the day.

In the sitting of the Cortes on March 1, Marshal SERRANO, in answer to a question, stated that the relations of the Spanish Government with the Court of Rome were friendly; the Cabinet of Madrid had no knowledge of any letter from the Pope to Queen ISABELLA in which the title of "Majesty" was given her.

Late arrivals from the Cape of Good Hope reported that a tract of country 400 miles long, and varying in breadth from 15 to 150 miles, had been desolated by a fire unparalleled in the annals of the colony. The weather had been unusually hot and dry for the previous six weeks. On the 9th of February the temperature throughout the colony rose to more intense heat than ever previously known. During the morning scorching hot winds blew from the northeast, and in the afternoon a fire broke out at several places in the burned district, and wrapt millions of acres in an enormous conflagration, the cultivated lands, farm buildings, native forests and bush, farm stock and wild animals sharing the same fate. In a few hours hundreds of pounds' worth of property was destroyed, the European colonists and natives alike suffering, and in the majority of cases the sufferers losing all they possessed. Several persons were also burnt to death, the casualties in the majority of cases occurring to the natives and to the wives and children of the colonists. Those saved had to take shelter in the rivers, water dams, and wet ditches, where many of them were badly scorched. The calamity occurring just after the harvest, and an unusually good one, and destroying its produce, has caused great distress in the Districts of Swellendam, Riversdale, Mossel Bay, George and Oudtshoorn, the Knysna, Humansdorf and Uitenhage. It is believed that the damage would have extended further but for the rain setting in. Meetings have been held in the colony to relieve the sufferers, and an appeal had been sent to England.

TWITCHELL AGAIN.

An Alleged Confession—How the Murder was Committed.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, April 27.

The melancholy tragedy which commenced with the murder of Mrs. HILL and ended with the suicide of GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, Jr., in his cell on the night previous to his appointed execution, would seem to have no ending as far as reports about its various details are concerned. During the past few hours a rumor of a full confession by the suicide to his counsel has been widely circulated, and on tracing it to its source, we regard it as of sufficient importance and reliability to be laid before the public. It is necessary to state in advance, however, that TWITCHELL's counsel feel unable to give the public any direct light on the subject, being bound by the rules of professional etiquette not to divulge any secrets confided to them by their client.

The confession which TWITCHELL is reported to have made to his counsel is substantially as follows:

"On the day previous to the murder of Mrs. HILL, TWITCHELL, bent upon effecting her death with his own hands, made a slung-shot at his place of business in Camden. With this murderous weapon he struck the old lady a formidable blow, no one but the actors in the tragedy being present, and then, unassisted, threw the body from the window into the yard. He then walked down stairs into the yard, and proceeded to wash the blood from his hands at the hydrant. While so engaged he noticed that the body of his mother-in-law lying near him still exhibited manifestations of life. As soon as this discovery was made he hastened into the house, entering the kitchen first. The first murderous weapon which he encountered here was the poker found near the body of the murdered woman. This he seized, and hurrying back to the yard dealt the dying woman another blow on the head, finishing the murderous work. He then repaired to his room, and the deed was discovered in the manner with which the public is already familiar."

Such is the substance of the alleged confession, and we give it for what it is worth. It will not be amiss, however, to recall a circumstance which tends in some measure to confirm this story. Mr. MANN, on the trial of TWITCHELL, endeavored to prove that the weapon which inflicted the fatal blows was a slung-shot, and not the poker. If, as reported, Mr. MANN really knew that a slung-shot did the work, his earnestness in pressing this point can be readily accounted for.

Four Children Burned to Death.

From the Flemingsburg (Ky.) Democrat, April 10.

On Tuesday night, about 10 o'clock, the house of Mr. NELSON HURST, living about one mile from Poplar Plains, in this county, burned up, and four of his children perished in the flames. On the night in question Mr. HURST and his wife went over to his father's, about a mile and a half distant, to spend the night, leaving the house in charge of the children, seven in number, the oldest a young lady in her teens. While there Mr. HURST had occasion to go out of doors, and looking in the direction of his home, discovered a large light, and called to his wife that he thought his house was on fire. He then ran as fast as he could in the direction of his home, and only arrived there in time to find his dwelling nearly consumed. Three of the children he found in the yard screaming with fright and wringing their little hands, and naked all but the nightgowns placed upon them by an elder sister when they lay down. They had made their escape through the aid of an older brother, aged about 12 years, who afterward lost his life in the fire in a forlorn hope to save another of his sisters.

The oldest boy, aged 12 years, was first awakened by the smoke; he made a leap for the door, and succeeded in opening it. He then went back into the house and dragged a younger sister from it, and then a second, and then a third, and went back again for the fourth, when the burning sunk upon his gallant head, and he too was seen no more. The little fellow gave up his life, after saving three of his brothers and sisters, in a daring and heroic act to save the others. The four children who perished, strange to say, were the oldest. They doubtless suffocated with the smoke.

NEW-YORK.

The Commercial Metropolis as the Political Capital of the Republic.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, April 16.

There are very few Western men who have occasion to go to the National Capital, who would not like to combine with it a visit to the commercial Metropolis of the country. If their errand is of a business and political nature, they are obliged, after proceeding to Washington, to continue their journey to New-York.

Washington as the capital of the United States was well enough half a century ago, before the Great West had been settled and carved up into States scarcely second in resources and population to any of the thirteen original States. But it is now out of the way. It never has had, and will never have, any commercial importance. Remove the Capitol and it would speedily relapse into a respectable fishing village, visited occasionally by tourists and antiquarians, because it was once the Capital and contains some piles of marble historically, if not architecturally, worth looking at, and the relics of some old families who have drawn their support for nearly three generations from strangers flocking to the Capital as Senators and Representatives, office-holders and office-seekers, politicians, journalists and lobbyists.

In times of great political and public interest the inadequacy of the city to accommodate the multitudes concentrated there has been a subject of volumes of complaint. The hotels, WILLARD's perhaps excepted, are small, and none of them rank as first-class. Boarding-houses are numerous, but a brief residence in one of them is sufficient to cure a man for life-time of any desire for that style of living. Of itself it is a sleepy, dull town, inconvenient to get to, and offering no inducements, outside of politics, to attract population or induce one to remain in it a day longer than business requires.

The Capital should be in some city which is the centre or terminus of a system of railroads radiating to all parts of the continent; a city equally attractive to the business and professional man, the merchant as well as the politician; a city having accommodations for any number of people likely to be drawn to it upon any occasion. It seems to us that New-York answers all these requirements better than any other that can be named. Before the century is closed, it is not improbable that the Dominion of Canada and the West India Islands will form part of the Great Republic. Equally accessible by land and sea, the focus of the commerce and travel of the continent, and its monetary and business centre, it would be what London is to Great Britain, and St. Petersburg to an empire only less extensive than ours—the point to which all sorts of people, upon all sorts of business, would naturally gravitate.

One of the objections that has been urged to a change of the seat of Government, is the expense to which the people have been subjected in the erection of suitable buildings for the accommodation of its departmental heads. But were the proposition to locate the Capitol in New-York submitted to her people, on condition that they erect equally costly and more commodious buildings, we undertake to say that the money would be forthcoming, and the people at large secured against expense on that score. Millions would be counted as nothing against the advantage, direct and indirect, of such an increase to the already commanding position of the City.

One of the misfortunes of the location of the Capitol in a city like Washington is that, having no natural advantages or resources of its own, it becomes in a large sense dependent upon the bounty of the National Legislature. The Washingtonians, like the ancient Romans, expect the nation to supply them with subsistence and amusements at small cost to themselves; and appropriations for the benefit of Washington City are expected annually, with as much regularity as the paupers of our almshouse look for their daily rations. So long as the Capitol is kept at this out-of-the-way place, the people may reasonably count upon its maintenance at the public expense. We may see an end of the appropriations for construction, or enlargement, or completion of Governmental buildings, but largesses for the city, like TENNYSON's brook, will go on forever.

New-York is large enough and rich enough to take care of herself. Whether the Capitol is located there or not, will not materially affect her prosperity or dwarf her proportions. She would be proud of the restoration of the distinction she had when the Government was first organized, as the Capital of the nation, and would pay handsomely for it, while it would be a grateful change to the mass of American people, and especially to those condemned to wear out the years in the service at the seat of Government. New-York also offers that variety which is the spice of life, and which is wanting in provincial cities like Washington. It is now the local point of news and intelligence, and more may be learned from a single days' issue of her papers of what is going on in the world than can be derived in a month's diligent reading in the stupid journals of Washington. It is the grand exchange of the continent, visited daily by hundreds of representatives of all the States and important cities of the Union. It offers a more important site for the Capitol buildings than Washington, and it is a healthier city, so far as climate is concerned. In fact, it presents all the desirable advantages of a first-rate Capital—commercial, financial and intellectual centrality—commanding artificial and natural position, and a cosmopolitan atmosphere, untainted by the sectionalism and provincial prejudice which have hitherto infested Washington and acted like poison upon national legislation. A spirit of larger enterprise would possess men called to legislate in a city like New-York than will ever haunt or trouble them in a provincial town, because there would be the ever-present and suggestive spectacle of the greatness of a nation as represented by the surplus wealth of production poured through the channels of its busiest city like a ceaseless and irresistible flood. Certainly, when the Republic embraces the continent, New-York should be its Capital.

STARTLING DEFALCATION.

A Prominent Warehouse Proprietor Said to Have Absconded with $250,000—Heavy Losses of Mercantile Firms.

Great excitement was caused upon 'Change, yesterday, by the prevalence of a rumor that Mr. E. H. PECK, of the warehouse firm of PARKER & PECK, doing business in this City and in Brooklyn, was missing, and that he had defaulted to the extent of many thousand dollars. Inquiry being made it was ascertained that Mr. PECK had not been seen at either place of business since Tuesday last, neither could he be found at his residence (in New-Jersey), or elsewhere. Suspicion was heightened by the fact that several dealers, having grain stored in the warehouses, and desiring to deliver the same, had been unable to get it, the orders for the same being dishonored in each instance.

An examination of the warehouses revealed the astounding fact that more than 100,000 bushels of grain, thus stored, and against which there were outstanding receipts, for which the firm is liable, had been surreptitiously removed, and, it is thought, were disposed of for the personal gain of the missing man. The following is a list of the leading sufferers by the defalcation, together with the quantity of grain which they lost:

	Bush.
John W. Mott, corn	38,270
Wade & Esty, corn	53,090
Wade & Esty, oats	12,362
United States Warehouse Co., corn	44,018
United States Warehouse Co., oats	30,124
Thomas & Benhar, corn	8,136
Darling, Albertson & Rose, corn	37,456
Darling, Albertson & Rose, rye	7,581
Kent & Co., corn	29,418
Whitlock & Wallace, corn	5,705
Tompkins & Co., corn	7,675
Smith & Downing, corn	7,586
Smith & Downing, wheat	7,986
L. B. Coleman & Co., corn	7,679
J. Ketchum, corn	8,207

The report that Messrs. J. H. POOLE & Co. lost about 25,000 bushels of grain, is declared to be false by that firm, who were fortunate enough to escape unhurt.

The alleged defaulter was a man of domestic habits, whose associations were of the most honorable character, and it is supposed that he was led into crime by the desire to retrieve certain heavy losses resulting from unwise speculation in oats, some months since. The total loss sustained by dealers is variously estimated at from $160,000 to $250,000, but it is the general impression that the latter figure is nearest the truth.

Mr. CHARLES PARKER, the senior member of the firm, is widely known as a man of irreproachable character, who was not cognizant of the operations of his unworthy partner, until informed by those who had been victimized. He has been very ill for several months, and, as a consequence has been confined to his house, without means of knowing the precise condition of the affairs of his business. No one connects him with this dishonorable transaction of Mr. PECK, but, on the contrary, he has had the most cordial presentations of sympathy from his business acquaintances, who deeply regret the severe losses entailed upon him by his unfortunate connection. Up to a late hour, last night, there were no tidings from the missing man.

The Jay Cooke Forgeries.

Mr. WM. F. HOWE, the lawyer, called on Superintendent KENNEDY at Police Headquarters yesterday morning, and requested to be allowed an interview with his client, JAMES SMITH, the man who is under arrest on a charge of complicity in the Jay Cooke & Co. forgeries by which the Bank of the State of New-York was defrauded out of $26,000. Mr. KENNEDY declined to give the necessary order, and a stormy interview ensued between the Superintendent and the counsel. During the afternoon Mr. HOWE procured a writ of *habeas corpus* from Judge CARDOZO, but as Mr. KENNEDY had gone to Connecticut by the noon train, the lawyer again failed in his purpose. The prisoner SMITH is no longer in the custody of the Police, he having been transferred to the Tombs until an investigation is had in his case. SMITH is incarcerated by virtue of a commitment granted by Judge BEDFORD, of the General Sessions.

RAID UPON VAGRANTS.

Arrest of Eighth Ward Idlers—Discharge of the Accused.

Yesterday morning Detectives GLYNN and CASEY, of the Eighth Precinct, brought to the primary bar of justice, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, a large number of the notorious characters who infest the domains of Captain MILLS. The prisoners, upon being arraigned, gave their names as JOHN FALLON, WILLIAM BUTLER, WILLIAM DONOVAN, CHARLES WILLIAMS, JOHN HAYES, JAMES REILLEY, JAMES DEVINE, and FRANK DEVINE. A joint affidavit was made against these men by the two detectives alleging that they are all idle persons and have no visible means of support nor any lawful employment; that they loiter about the corners at all hours of the day and night; that they have women who contribute to their support, and that these women steal money from men procured to visit them by the prisoners. Finally, that all the prisoners have been frequently arrested for stealing, and are known to the Police authorities as idle persons and vagrants.

The object of this summary proceeding was to sweep these men into the Penitentiary for six months under the Vagrancy act. The prisoners, however, objected and demanded an examination, which Justice DODGE was forced to accord them. In the afternoon the proceedings were resumed, and Messrs. SPENCER and STEWART appearing for the accused, demanded, as a legal right, a separate examination for each of them. FALLON was the first taken up, and his counsel immediately demanded that proof should be confined solely to the question of visible means of support. It was claimed that the man might be the most well-known thief in the City, but if he could show any means of support the proceedings under the Vagrancy act must fail. Detective CASEY was then cross-examined, and the questions being confined to this point, it presently appeared that FALLON had $25 in his pocket, a gold ring on his finger, and was well dressed. The witness was unable to say whether or not FALLON owned any real estate or had any bank account. The counsel then submitted a motion for the discharge of FALLON, as the evidence was insufficient under the statute, but Justice DODGE refused to grant the motion at once, and directed the examination to proceed.

Mr. PITTMAN then drew an affidavit embodying the terms of the statute against WILLIAM BUTLER that he is an "idle person, who, not having visible means of support to maintain himself, lives without employment." The Police officers all declined to support the affidavit, however, and consequently the case against BUTLER was dismissed. An affidavit was then drawn against WILLIAM DONOVAN, but no one would swear to it until the obnoxious clause was stricken out. All the substance being thus eliminated, Detective CASEY made the complaint, and being cross-examined it appeared that DONOVAN was also a marvelously proper man as to his means of support, so far as the witness knew anything of the matter. By this time it was getting late, and the Magistrate announced that the cases of the others would be adjourned until Monday. Thereupon a tempest arose which was stilled only by the compromise of the counsel withdrawing the demand for separate trial, and the Magistrate consenting to proceed. The matter was then quickly disposed of as the officers had no more knowledge of these men than they had of the others, and all the prisoners were discharged. It appeared that all the arrests had been made by order of Captain MILLS, and Justice DODGE remarked that the Captain should certainly have been present to explain why he had issued the order.

POLICE ABUSES.

The Unlawful Detention of Accused Persons by the Police—A Case in Point.

MICHAEL T. COONEY, a respectably-dressed young man, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday afternoon, to answer a charge of embezzlement preferred by JAMES J. MOONEY, of No. 191 Pearl-street, who alleges that the prisoner had received from him a check on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank for the sum of $2,500, with instructions to get the same cashed. He was then to deduct the sum of $1,000, and deposit the remaining $1,500 with JAMES M. ADAMS, of No. 191 Pearl-street. The complainant alleges that the accused did obtain the money named in the check, and appropriated the entire proceeds to his own use. The charge of embezzlement was made because the prisoner was in the complainant's employ, and had no right to the money. The arrest of COONEY was noticed in yesterday's TIMES as occurring on Thursday. When the case came up before the Magistrate, counsel for the defence stated the fact that his client had been kept in custody forty-eight hours despite the fact that the law required that any person arrested for crime should be forthwith arraigned before the Magistrate ordering his arrest. The Magistrate remarked that he could not be expected to correct the abuses existing in the Police Department, though he knew that many such instances of unlawful detention had recently occurred. The Police had already detained a man accused of forgery for several days, and had gone before another Court to gain the requisite permission for the detention of the prisoner, afraid, perhaps, to bring the accused before him, as he probably knew more about the case than the Police authorities. The detention of prisoners was a grievous outrage upon the rights of citizens, but he was powerless to remedy the evil. He (the Magistrate) had been brought up in the Police Department, and he knew of many similar cases.

The counsel for Mr. COONEY stated that he had a perfect defence to offer, as evidence could be produced to show that his client had a power of attorney for his action. The examination was set down for to-day, the Magistrate refusing the complainant a longer delay, as the accused had been already wrongfully detained without a hearing.

Mayor's Office.

The Mayor's Marshal during the past week granted licenses as follows: Coaches, 9; expressmen, 26; carts, 75; drivers, 59; vendors, 43; porters, 6; boarding-house, 1; total, 219. Amount received for fines and licenses, $430 50. The sum of $888 was refunded to various parties who had been swindled. The Marshal yesterday heard the following case: GUSTAVUS MEYER, HENRY KNOELL and GEO. MEYER. The complainants entered the premises of E. FARLEY, No. 57 Chatham-street, and bet on a game of cards, by which GUSTAVUS MEYER lost $20, KNOELL, $11, and GEORGE MEYER, $12—total amount lost, $43. The Marshal sent an officer to look after the case, and in a short time he compelled the defendant to give the complainants all the money they had lost.

Second Avenue Railroad Strike.

The strike of the drivers upon the Second Avenue Railroad, which has now lasted nearly a week, remained yesterday without change. Neither they nor the managers are disposed to concede. Public sympathy runs naturally with men who have been working fifteen hours a day, and are required to work an additional number. The Superintendent could obtain no one in the morning to drive a car, it being necessary, to save the charter, to make at least one trip a day. In the afternoon he succeeded in doing so.

A few minutes before midnight Captain WASHBURNE, of the Ninth Precinct, made a descent, with a squad of officers, upon the gambling-house No. 123 West Tenth-street, kept by WM. EVANS. The proprietor was arrested, with some eighteen other men, while the game of faro was in active progress. All of the prisoners were locked up in the Charles-street Police Station, and a complete set of gambling implements taken possession of.

That twelve dollar ($12) suit—*walking* coat *faced* stylish all through—that BALDWIN, the clothier, is offering, beats the town. Don't put it off—call corner Canal and Broadway, and see it. Ask for the $12 suit!—*Evening Express.*

Waltham Watches.

FULLER & Co., No. 25 John-st., New-York, offer single watches at wholesale prices, in all grades of those celebrated timekeepers, in solid gold and silver cases only.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRINGS WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 535 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

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DRY IMPERIAL (TIN-FOIL,)

Of the vintage 1865. For sale with all first-class dealers in wines here. ANTHONY OECHS.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1869.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

The New Fuller & Barnum "Pinching Tuck Marker," and the "Goodrich" for all machines. I. W. BARNUM, No. 636 Broadway, three doors below Bleecker-st., New-York.

To Remove Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

AYRES.—At New-Canaan, Conn., on Friday, April 16, SARAH, wife of Hezron L. Ayres, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, April 19, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at New-Canaan Depot on arrival of 12:15 train from New-York; return train at 5 o'clock.

DOTY.—On Saturday, April 17, Captain GEORGE W. DOTY, U. S. Navy.

Notice of funeral on Monday.

DURING.—On Saturday, April 17, EMILIE CECILIE, only daughter of Charles A. and Fannie During, aged 5 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from No. 123 West 41st-st., on Monday, at 1 o'clock.

GILES.—On Saturday morning, April 17, ANNE JANE, wife of William M. Giles, and daughter of the late Edward Hogan, Esq.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the Church of the Annunciation, in 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Monday, April 19, at 1 P. M.

KLAUBERG.—On Friday, April 16, 1869, WILLIAM, only child of the late Wm. Klauberg.

Funeral will take place on Sunday, April 18, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 27 Front-st., Brooklyn.

MOULTON.—On Thursday, April 15, 1869, HANNAH R., wife of James T. Moulton, Esq., of Morrisania, N. Y., in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Fordham-av., between 1st and 2d sts., Morrisania, N. Y., on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

☞ Oneida County, N. Y., papers please copy.

OSGOOD.—On Friday, April 16, of scarlet fever, MINNIE HAWLEY, only child of Clinton B. and Sarah B. Osgood, aged 4 years, 10 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 201 West 13th-st., on Sunday afternoon, April 18, at 1 o'clock.

REYNOLDS.—At Weehawken, on Friday, April 16, MAUDE TICE REYNOLDS, infant twin daughter of J. B. and Mary N. Reynolds, aged 4 months and 28 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday forenoon at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents at Weehawken, N. J. Her remains will be taken to Evergreen Cemetery for interment.

TURNER.—On Thursday, April 15, JAMES M. TURNER, in the 20th year of his age.

The friends of the family and those of E. C. Frank, are invited to attend the funeral at No. 20 Washington-place, on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

TALMAGE.—On Saturday, April 17, after a lingering illness, JESSIE CAROTHERS TALMAGE.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 87 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, April 19, at 4 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE ISABELLA"—"CALDWELL'S EXTRACT."

An OIL which restores Gray Hair to its original color. It imparts glossiness, flexibility, and promotes a rapid and vigorous growth.

In presenting this article to the New-York public, the proprietor gives a full guarantee in the annexed certificate of Monsieur Felix Saron:

NEW-ORLEANS, April 3, 1869.

"CALDWELL'S EXTRACT."

Having carefully analyzed this *Oil*, and in my experiments APPLIED IT *myself*, I recognize that it is one of the best articles yet presented to the public for the purpose of restoring the Hair to its original color. In testimony whereof, I hereto affix my signature.

FELIX SARON.

Importer of Human Hair, Southern Emporium, No. 14 Baronne-st., near Canal-st., New-Orleans.

For sale at the New-York Depot, "ISABEAU & CO.," No. 4 Union-square, Importers of Human Hair.

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N. B.—Immediate attention paid to either City or country communications or orders through the Post Office.

FOR SALE—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-York *Times*, by the single number or year, from 1861 to present time. Inquire of Subscription Clerk, *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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"KARDOO, THE HINDOO GIRL," is the title of a book on an entirely fresh subject, viz.: The Lives of High Caste Women in India. To be obtained of

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

340TH ANNIVERSARY
of the
SIGNING OF THE PROTEST,
at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1869.

Proceeds for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Protestant Boys' Lodge, No. 4, A. P. A.

Members of the Order, and all persons interested in the propagation of the Protestant religion, are cordially invited to attend.

The following gentlemen have promised to address the meeting:

REV. S. H. TYNG, Sr., D. D.,
REV. H. D. NORTHRUP,
REV. L. H. KING,
REV. W. P. CORBETT,
WM. A. MASKER, Esq.,
AND MANY OTHERS.

WM. D. McKINLEY, W. M.

WM. E. CARGILL, R. S.

Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE FIRST MORAVIAN PROTESTANT Episcopal Church, of this City, will hold its opening services on SUNDAY, April 18, in the church corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., as follows: Morning service at 10½ o'clock, Rt. Rev. D. BIGLER officiating; afternoon at 3½ o'clock, Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D.; evening at 7½ o'clock, Holy Communion. Communicants of other denominations invited to partake with us.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Rev. GEORGE C. ESRAY will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. WM. GOSS, Pastor, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. All are invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 18.—Preaching TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) on the *Near Coming of Christ and a Future Life to Be Obtained at His Coming*, by Elder S. W. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT.—The Ladies of this Church will hold a Fair of useful (ladies and children's undergarments, &c.,) and fancy articles on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, day and evening, at No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—The newly appointed Pastor, Rev. HORACE COOKE, will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.; in the evening, third lecture in the course to young men. Subject—*Habits.*

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, Somerville Hall, corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Rev. U. SCOTT, Rector. Sunday School, 9 A. M.; seats free.

THE ISRAELITE RELIGIONIST, Statesman and Politician, STELLIFER MOULTON, (Prince of Juda and C. E. K. J.) will be at home for his friends every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 148 Waverley place.

SPIRITUALISM.—J. B. CONKLIN, TEST Medium, will hold a public circle THIS EVENING, (Sunday,) at his rooms, No. 150 4th-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING at 10½ A. M. by Rev. HART F. PEASE, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. M. HOWE, of Passaic. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

ADVENT MEETINGS AND LOVE Feast.—Elder VANDERBECK, of Hackensack will preach at the church No. 138 West 24th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and lead the Love Feast at 3 P. M.

REV. LYMAN ABBOTT WILL PREACH his farewell sermon to the New-England Congregational Church on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., near 42d-st.

FREE CHURCH—AT THE CORNER OF Market and Henry sts. Preaching by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All seamen and strangers invited. SEATS ALL FREE.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner 47th-st.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ and at 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST MISSION.—Rev. J. A. CANFIELD, of Williamsburg, will preach in Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

REV. D. C. EDDY, D.D., OF BOSTON, will preach in the South Baptist Church, West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, the 18th inst.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH—14TH-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge.—Services 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Rev. F. E. LAWRENCE, Rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, will preach at 7½ P. M.

REV. J. B. CAMPBELL WILL PREACH in the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, corner of Greene and Clermont avs., THIS MORNING and EVENING. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following wards every SABBATH, viz.:

1.—No. 27 Greenwich, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
5.—No. 74 West Broadway, 7½ P. M.
6.—No. 122 Leonard, 7½ P. M.
8.—No. 185 Spring, 7½ P. M.
11.—No. 44 Avenue C, German, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
13.—No. 70 Columbia, German, 10½ A. M.
13.—Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia, 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M.
14.—No. 116 Elizabeth, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
17.—Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

GEORGE J. MINGINS,
Superintendent of Missions.

CARTOONS OF THE HOLY BIBLE—Enlarged, improved, completed; **SIX** magnificent new paintings just added; now the most beautiful and attractive exhibition of the kind in the country; TWO grand and final entertainments will be given before leaving for the Western cities at Steinway Hall, in 14th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, April 23, at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY, April 24, at 2 o'clock P. M. Tickets 50 cents.

NEW-YORK BRANCH OF THE American Church Union.—Fourth sermon of the course will be preached on the third SUNDAY after Easter, April 18. *The Work that Lies at Our Hand as Churchmen*, by Rev. N. H. CHAMBERLAIN, at the Chapel of Holy Saviour, East 25th-st., near Madison-av. Services to commence at 7½ P. M. A collection will be made in aid of the objects to be carried on.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR Missions.—Rev. E. BOTWOOD, late a Missionary in Labrador, will preach in the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, on behalf of the endowment fund of a college in St. Johns for the training of Missionaries for Newfoundland and Labrador. Interesting incidents in missionary life will be given.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Protestant Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st., Murray Hill.—SUNDAY services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach. Strangers will be provided with seats by the sexton. Pews can be procured on application to the sexton or the Pew Committee.

CITY MISSIONS.—A PUBLIC MEETING in behalf of the New-York City Mission will be held SABBATH EVENING, April 18, at 7½ o'clock, in the Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison-av. and 42d-st. Addresses may be expected from Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Rev. Dr. HASTINGS and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Laight and Varick sts.—Rev. T. C. TEASDALE, D. D., formerly of Washington City, will preach on SUNDAY, the 18th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects as follows: Morning—*Christian Solicitude for the Salvation of Souls.* Evening—*Sermon to Young Ladies.* All are cordially invited.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 7th and 8th avs., north side.—By Divine permission, services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. N. W. CONKLING, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Dr. SCOTT. Evening subject—*Preparation for Giving the Law from Mount Sinai; The Battle of Rephidem Before Mount Sinai.*

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. AARON K. SANFORD, the recently appointed Pastor, will commence his labors in this charge on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY School Teachers.—The next monthly meeting will be held in the Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Crosby's), corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 26th inst., instead of the 19th inst. Superintendents will please give notice of the change.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 18th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ P. M.

THE SEATS ARE ALWAYS FREE and all are invited to attend the services at the Antioch Baptist Church, No. 264 Bleecker-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the SUNDAY EVENING lecture by the Pastor, Rev. WM. I. LOOMIS—*Pontius Pilate's Confession of Christ.*

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY MORNING a Sunday School service. Speaking by the Pastor and others. Evening lecture on *John Howard, Christian Philanthropist.*

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL commence his labors as Pastor of the Plymouth Baptist Church, New-York, on SUNDAY, and will preach in their temporary chapel, No. 601 9th-av., near 47th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

ADDRESSES BY BUSINESS MEN at Brookes' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st.; at Bethesda Chapel, No. 501 3d-av., and in 81st-st., near Broadway, SUNDAY, 3½ P. M. Speakers—In Broome-st., G. W. HILLMAN and others; in 3d-av., R. G. HATFIELD, and in 81st-st., J. H. DRAKE. Come.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts. Rev. GEO. L. TAYLOR (the newly-appointed Pastor) will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. WM. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will hold a confirmation at 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. COLE, of Nashotah, will preach at 7½ P. M.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE ANNIVERSARY of the Veteran Temperance Corps will be held at the Congregational Church of the Pilgrims No. 365 West 48th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, April 18. All persons are invited to attend.

DAVID P. HOLTON, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED Church—Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Divine service SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. STRYKER, the former Pastor, is expected to preach morning and evening.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—SUNDAY, the first anniversary Sunday of the beginning of this Church, there will be divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, Pastor.—MORNING at 10½. Subject—*Who, then, Can be Saved?* EVENING at 7½. Subject—*Revivals.*

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (Episcopal,) in Hisska Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av., (entrance on 34th-st.) Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday School at 9 o'clock. The Rector, Rev. J. E. HOMANS, will preach.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, NEAR corner 14th-st and 7th-av.—Rev. A. LONGACRE, the newly-appointed Pastor, will preach in this church TO-MORROW, the 18th inst., in the morning at 10½ A. M. and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST Church, near 7th-av. Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Sunday School and Bible class at 2 P. M. Baptism in the evening.

LIFE BELIEVERS WILL HOLD A meeting on SABBATH EVENING, April 18, at 7½ o'clock, in the hall corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av. T. H. BURBANK, art editor of the *Herald of Life* will continue his subject of *The Hell of the Scriptures.*

REV. NOAH H. SCHENCK, D. D., will preach in the Church of the Incarnation, 35th-st. and Madison-av., in behalf of the Shepherd's Fold, on SUNDAY EVENING, April 18, at 7½ o'clock. Subject:—*The Claims of Childhood upon the Church.*

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE, IN THE large hall, free preaching on SUNDAY, April 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. AUGUSTUS WOODBURY, of Providence, R. I. All persons are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FRENCH PREACHING.—REV. N. CYR, of the Paris Religious Tract Society, will preach for the French Evangelical Church, in the Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by Rev. C. D. FOSS, Pastor. Strangers accommodated with seats. Galleries free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will give the sixth lecture of his course on SUNDAY EVENING, April 18, at 7¾ o'clock. Subject—*The Last Judgment.* The public are invited.

MRS. C. FANNIE ALLYN SPEAKS AT the Everett Rooms, before the Spiritualists' Association, on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's lyceum and conference for adults at 2½ P. M. Sociable TUESDAY EVENING, April 20.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE D. MATHEWS. Prayer meeting at 7½. Sabbath Schools at 9 and 2½.

NOT A SENSATION PREACHER.—S. S. SNOW, Pastor of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*A Man as a Hiding Place*—Isaiah xxxii., 1, 2.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church of the Holy Trinity on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, 18th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Dr. POTTER of Grace Church will preach before the Brotherhood of the Annunciation THIS EVEING, at 7½ o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Eastern Branch, No. 473 Grand-st.—Regular monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock. Essay by Mr. JAMES BEST.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, YORKVILLE, 84th-st., near 4th-av. Rev. WILLIAM DYMOND will preach MORNING and EVENING. Confirmation next THURSDAY EVENING.

REV. DR. WILLIAMS, PASTOR OF THE Amity Baptist Church, will preach on SABBATH MORNING in the chapel on 54th-st., a short distance west of 8th-av.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY, 18th, Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach morning and evening. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, 46TH-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. B. HART, Rector—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 17, 1869.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	121	10 Bank of N. Y.	132
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.c	116	32 Bk. of Commerce	122¼
25,000 do	116	20 do	122
20,000 do	115⅞	10 Merch. Ex. Bank	117
10,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	118	10 Metropolitan B'k	142
15,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New	115	5 Cent. Nat. Bank	109
20,000 do	115⅛	10 do	108¼
83,000 do...b3	115¼	22 do...bet. call	108¼
40,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	115⅞	100 Quick. Min. Co	22
20,000 do	115	100 Canton Co	63
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C	106	100 Mariposa Min	22
20,000 U. S. 6s Cur	104⅛	10 Pacific Mail	94¼
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x c	69	100 do	94¼
16,000 Tenn. 6s, new	66⅛	200 Amer. M. U. Ex	40
5,000 Va. St. 6s, x c	57¾	100 do...bet. call	39⅝
1,000 do	58	100 U. S. Express	59¼
3,000 Va. St. 6s, new. bet. call	60⅛	200 Hudson	148¼
5,000 N. C. S. 6s, New	54½	100 do...b30	148⅜
2,000 N. C. St. 6s	61	400 Reading	95
7,000 N. Y. St. Bty. L., R	110	45 do	94½
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	87	8 Ill. Central	141
2,000 Hudson 2d M	102½	500 do	142
3,000 Mich. S. 2d M	93½	500 do b3. bet. call	142
11,000 Tol. & W. con. conv. bds	82	10 C., C., Cin. & Ind	71¼
8,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	95	100 do	72
3,000 Gt. West. 2d M	81	82 do...bet. call	73
8,000 Chic. B. & Q. 8s	110½	100 Chic. & N. W...b60	84¼
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M	91	300 do	84¼
15,000 C., Cin. & Ind. Cen. 1st M	82¼	50 Chic. & N. W. Pf. bet. call	96¾
14,000 do	82¼	100 Mil. & St. P	79½
60,000 do	82⅝	40 N. Y. & N. H. s10 Flat	120
40,000 do	82¼	300 M. & St. P. Pf	86¼
7,000 do	82⅞	200 Del., L. & W	113
9,000 do...2d call	82¾	45 do	113¼
5,000 N. Y. & N. H. 6s Bds	94	200 T., W. & W	71¼
5,000 Mar. Trus. 10s ctfs	68	300 do...b3	72
9,000 W. U. T. 7s. bds	88	13 N. H. & Hart	200
30,000 Morris & Es. 2d	91	50 Morris & Essex	87¼
4,000 Tol. & W. 2d M	86	400 Ohio & Miss	33¼
1,000 C. & R. I. 1st M. B	99½	200 do...2d call	34
1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st M	98⅛	25 H. & S. J. Pf	113
		100 Col., C. & In. Cen	43
		50 do	42
		100 do	43¼
		100 do...2d call	43
		100 do...b3	43
		100 do	42¼
		50 P., Ft. W. & C	132

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$3,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C	117⅞	27,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	114⅞
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '64	115⅞	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, c	115
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	117⅞	2,000 do	115
67,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	115	3,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C	106

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$3,000 Mo. St. 6s	86¾	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf	86⅛
100 Adams Ex	59½	100 do...c	86⅞
600 Quicksilver	22	600 Ohio & Miss	33⅜
100 Canton Co	63	200 do...b10	33⅛
100 do	62¾	500 do...c	33⅛
100 Mariposa Pref	39⅝	200 do...b3	33⅜
100 Pacific Mail...c	94⅝	100 Fort Wayne	132⅛
200 do	94½	300 Mich. S. & N. I	99⅝
400 West. U. Tel	41⅞	200 do...c	99⅝
200 do...b5	41⅞	200 do...b3	99½
500 do	41¾	200 Clev. & Pitts	91¼
300 do...b3	41⅞	200 do	91½
800 N. Y. Cen	164¼	200 Lake Shore	98⅞
400 Harlem	140	100 do...c	98¾
460 Reading...c	94⅞	200 Chi., R. I. & P	137
200 do...b3	95	600 Chic. & N. W...b3	84
600 do	94⅞	300 do	83⅞
200 do...s3	94¾	500 do...b10	84
100 T., W. & W	71⅞	200 do...b10	84⅛
100 do...b3	72	800 do	84
100 Tol., W. & W. Pf	79½	400 Chi. & N. W. Pf	96
200 Mil. & St. P. R	79⅛		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$16,000 Tenn. St. 6s. ex coup	69	200 Hudson	149
5,000 Tenn. 6s, New	66⅛	100 T., W. & W	72⅛
50 American Ex	39½	100 do...b10	72⅛
100 Adams Ex...b3	59⅝	200 Fort Wayne	132⅛
100 Mer. U. Ex	15⅞	300 Ohio & Miss	33⅝
100 Quicksilver	22⅛	300 do	34
200 Mar. Pf...b3	39¼	200 do...b15	34⅛
100 do...b5	39⅞	100 do	33⅛
100 do...c	39⅛	200 do...b10	34
100 Mariposa	22⅛	200 M. So. & N. I...b3	99⅝
200 Pacific Mail...b3	94⅞	200 do	99⅝
800 West. U. Tel...b3	41⅞	100 do...b5	99⅝
100 do...c	41⅞	100 do	99⅝
500 do	41⅞	600 Clev. & Pitts	91⅞
100 do...b10	41⅞	200 do...b5	92
400 New-York Cen	165⅛	800 do	92
500 do...c	165⅛	400 do	92
200 do...b5	165⅛	200 do...s5	92⅛
800 do	165⅜	200 do...b10	92⅛
100 do...b10	165⅝	400 do...b3	92⅛
200 do...b3	165⅛	1600 do	92⅛
200 Harlem...c	139⅛	400 Lake Shore R	98⅞
200 Reading	95⅛	200 do...b10	99
200 do...b10	95¼	200 do...b3	98⅞
100 do	95	400 Chic., R. I. & P	137⅛
100 do...b3	95⅛	200 do...s5	137⅛
100 Alt. & T. H	38⅛	200 do	138
200 Mil. & St. P	79⅛	100 do	138
100 do...b30	80	100 do...b10	138
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf...c	86⅜	800 Chi. & N. W	83⅝
100 do...b10	86⅛	200 do...b5	84
200 do	86⅝	300 do	83⅞
100 do...c	86⅛	400 do	84
100 do...b5	86⅜	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf...b3	95⅛
		100 do	95⅝
		100 do...b30	96
		200 do	96⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$30,000 Va. St. 6s, ex. c	58	300 Clev. & Pitts	91⅞
20,000 Ga. St. 7s	94½	100 Quicksilver	22⅛
2,000 N. Car. 6s	60⅝	100 do...b3	22⅛
15,000 do	60¾	100 do...b3	22⅛
20,000 N. C. 6s, new	54½	200 West. Un. Tel	41⅞
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	87	100 do	41⅞
10,000 La. 6s	72¾	100 do...b3	41⅞
1,000 La. 8s, L. Bds	88	100 do...c	41⅞
5,000 Ala. 8s	99¾	100 do...b10	43
800 Mariposa...s60	22	100 do...b5	42
100 Mariposa...sty	22	200 do...b10	41⅞
100 Wells-Fargo...b3	31⅛	100 Pacific Mail	94⅝
100 do	31⅛	100 do...b3	94⅝
800 U. S. Ex. Co...b3	59⅜	100 do	94⅝
100 do	59⅜	100 N. Y. Cen. R	165
200 Mich. Southern	99⅝	100 do	165⅛
800 do...b3	99⅝	100 do...b3	165⅛
100 Chi. & N. W...b3	83⅞	100 Harlem...b3	139⅝
200 do	84⅛	400 do	139⅝
200 Erie	34	200 Reading	94⅞
200 do...b3	34	1800 do	94⅞
600 do	33⅞	200 do...b3	95
200 Merch. Un. Ex	15⅞	200 do...b10	95
100 do...b3	15⅞	400 do	95
100 do...s3	15⅜	100 Ohio & Miss	33⅞
100 do...c	15⅛	100 do...b3	33⅞
100 do	15⅛	100 do	33⅞
100 Am. M. U. Ex...s3	40	100 Chi. & R. I...b3	136⅞
100 do	40	100 do	137
100 do...c	40	100 do...b3	137

SATURDAY, April 17—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were 133⅛@⅛ ₱ cent. through the forenoon; the market steady, and the Cash Gold for prompt delivery working easily. Late in the day the sales advanced to 133⅜@133½ ₱ cent., and the closing transactions were indicative of a firmer confidence on the part of the speculative buyers for the rise. No special cause beyond this feeling was assigned for the stiffness of the Gold Room at the close of business. The Foreign Exchanges were steady on the basis of 107⅞@108 ₱ cent. for 60-day Bankers' Bills on London. The Treasury Office received for the week, for Gold Customs, $2,450,028, and paid out for Gold Interest $655,084. The receipts of Gold from England on Monday and Thursday amount to $1,400,000. The Banks lose on their Gold averages of the week $982,764. They gain $2,356,556 in Greenbacks, and on their general line of Deposits $707,914. The Loans and Discounts are $2,295,345 lower than on last Monday; though this contraction has probably been turned in the last day or two, as some of the large Banks are now moderately free lenders, on call, owing to their recuperation in Country Bank balances and the partial return of Greenbacks from the interior of this State and from Pennsylvania and other quarters. The Money market of the week closed at 7 ₱ cent. Currency Interest as the rule of the Street.

On the Stock Exchange there was a further advance in the Public Funds of ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. on the 5-20s July and January Interest, and a firm demand for nearly all the other Gold-bearing Bonds. The Currency 6 ₱ cents advanced to 104½ ₱ cent. The Border State Bonds were all higher than on Friday; the Virginias 58, new Tennessees 66½, and North Carolinas, new, 54½ ₱ cent. The Railways were generally strong and upward, and although no late Boards were held, the business was active for Saturday. Pacific Mail, Mariposa, Canton, &c., participated in the prevailing buoyancy of the market.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106	106
United States 5-20s of 1862	120⅞	121
United States 5-20s of 1867	115	115⅝
American Gold Coin	133¼	133½
Bills on London, 60 days	108	108
New Bonds of Tennessee	66½	66½
Virginia Bonds, old	57	58
Missouri Bonds	87	87
North Carolina Bonds, new	54½	54½
New-York Central	165⅛	166½
Reading Railway	94⅝	95½
Chicago and Rock Island	137¾	138
Northwest Common	81⅞	84½
Northwest Preferred	96	95⅞
Michigan Southern	99⅝	99⅜
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	132	132½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	91¼	93
Pacific Mail Company	94⅛	94⅜
St. Paul Preferred	86⅛	86⅜
St. Paul Common	79⅝	79½
Toledo and Wabash	71¾	73⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅝	34
Mariposa Preferred	39½	39¾
Lake Shore	99	99
Hudson River	147¼	148⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	117¾	5-20 reg., 1867	114⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	111	5-20 coup., 1867	115⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	121	5-20 coup., 1868	115⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	110⅛	Ind. coup., 1871	113⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	116	5 ₱ cent, coup., 1874	113⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	111	10-40 reg	105⅛
5-20 coup, 1865	118	10-40 coup	106
5-20 coup. '65, n. 1	115⅛	6s Currency	104⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

R. I. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '70	100⅛	Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is	89
R. I. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '77	100½	Louisiana 6s	72
R. I. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '79	100¼	Connecticut 6s	100
Ill. War Loan	100¼	Alabama 8s	99¼
Indiana 5 ₱ c	98	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	100¼
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	100	N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, '70	100
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	98	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72	101¼
Tenn. 6s, ex cou	68¼	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	101¼
Tenn. 6s, new bds	66¼	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	101¼
Virginia 6s, ex cou	58	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	101¼
Virginia 6s, new bds	60¼	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	101¼
Georgia 6s	80	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	101¼
Georgia 7s, new bds	93¼	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '71	100
North Carolina 6s	61¼	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '74	100
North Car. 6s, n. bds	54¼	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '75	100
Missouri 6s	87	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '76	97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	132	Chatham	150
Merchants'	127	Hanover	110
Mechanics'	131	Metropolitan	141¼
Union	130	Shoe and Leather	133
America	145	Corn Exchange	130
City	200	Imp. and Traders'	132
National	110	Central National	109¼
Seventh Ward	110	Fourth National	103
Commerce	122½	Ninth National	111
Mech. Bk'g As'n	122	Tenth National	98
Ocean	105	Oriental	150

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90¼	Gt. West'n 2d M., '93	80¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e	88	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	99¼
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n	88	Chi. R. I. & P	95
Erie 4th M. ind	80	Morris & Essex 2d M	90¼
B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77	87¼	N. J. Cen. 1st M	98¼
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	100¼	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M	102
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	102¼	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M	96¼
H. R. 7s, 3d M., 1875	99	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M	90¼
Harlem 1st M	102	Cleve. & P. 2d M	95
Mich. C. 8 ₱ ct. '69-'72	112	Cleve. & P. 4th M	75¼
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	114	Chi. & Alton inc	91
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M	110	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	102¼
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M	93¼	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	91
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	91¼
Alton & T. H. 1st M	91	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	80¼
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	82¼	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M inc	80	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	88
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds	91	N. Y. and N. Haven 6s	94
Con. 7 ₱ cent. con	96¼	Mar. Trustee Cer	68
Han. & St. J. L. G	103	Am. D'k & Imp'mt bds	94
Del., L. & W., 1st M	90	Western Union bonds	88
Del., L. & W. 2d M	93	Tol. Peoria & W., E. D	83
Tol. & W. 2d M	86	Tol. Peoria & W., W. D	83
Tol. & W. Equip. bds	87	Dub. & Sioux C. R	115
Tol., W. & W. c. c. S'k. F	82	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st M	82¼
Gt. West'n 1st M. '68	101	Iron Mountain bonds	83¼
Gt. West'n 1st M. '88	88		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,264,608; total payments, $1,244,555; balance, $89,972,276. The receipts include for Customs, $304,000; for Gold Notes, $77,000.

The earnings of the Northern Central Railway and its branches during the years ending Dec. 31, 1867 and 1868, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, have been as follows:

	1867.	1868.
Main Line	$2,676,08 61	$2,907,'51 82
Wrightsville branch	31,227 92	43,788 58
Shamokin Division	280,452 08	277,763 49
Elmira Division	395,149 48	528,736 39
Chemung Division	127,587 35	160,397 58
Canandaigua Division	180,416 72	233,024 05
Total	$3,690,868 16	$4,151,351 91
Operating expenses:		
Main Line	$1,556,528 71	$1,893,765 68
Wrightsville Branch	24,890 03	36,370 31
Shamokin Division	172,640 74	194,252 18
Elmira Division	390,811 60	433,235 36
Chemung Division	117,259 41	161,519 78
Canandaigua Division	216,568 96	243,184 23
Totals	$2,478,709 45	$2,962,327 52
Net revenue	$1,212,158 71	$1,189,024 39

Compared with the previous year the total gross earnings show an increase of $460,483 75, with an increase in operating expenses of $483,618 07—making the decrease in net revenue, $23,134 32.

The operating expenses of the road were 71.35 ₱ cent. of the receipts, being 4½ per cent. greater than in the year 1867. The increase of percentage is to be attributed to increased sidings; to the damage done to the lower end of the line by the flood which occurred on the 24th of July last; the repairs of which have been charged to operating expenses, and to the rebuilding bridges on the Shamokin Division.

The receipts and expenditures for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868, were as follows:

Receipts.

From freights	$2,928,300 77
From passengers	914,760 04
From express	90,500 85
From United States mails	44,160 00
From sundry sources	173,570 25
Total	$4,151,351 91
Capital stock	150,000 00
Bonds	1,110,500 00
Real estate	636 00
Total	$5,412,487 91

Expenditures.

Expenses, as above	$2,962,327 52
Interest	434,872 52
Dividends on capital stock	382,895 00
Taxes on capital stock, dividends and surplus	33,631 35
Rent of Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railroad	101,167 00
Rent of Elmira and Williamsport Railroad	165,000 00
Rent of Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroad	25,000 00
Discount on bonds	95,156 03
Sinking funds	101,000 00
Construction	96,497 67
Real estate	127,647 62
Equipment	472,741 38
Floating debt decreased	414,551 82
Total	$5,412,487 91

President, J. D. Cameron; Directors, Wm. Colder, A. E. Kapp, George Small, Edward C. Biddle, John M. Kennedy, B. F. Newcomer, Henry Welsh, Thomas A. Scott, Jacob P. Jones, Wistar Morris, S. M. Shoemaker, Edmund Smith; Vice-President, J. N. Dubarry; Secretary, Robert S. Hollins; Treasurer, John S. Leib; Auditor, Stephen Little; General Superintendent, A. R. Fiske.

The estate of the late Sir Edward Cunard is estimated at the cash value of three million three hundred thousand dollars. By his will, $1,500,000 goes to his eldest son, Sir Bache Cunard, (now aged 16 years,) the third Baronet; $700,000 each to his second and third sons and $100,000 each, and the accumulation thereof to his four daughters, all quite young. The extra portion to the eldest son was probably inherited by Sir Edward from his father, the first Baronet of the County of Middlesex, (London,) in the Kingdom of Great Britain. The United States income return for 1868 of Sir Edward, made to the Assistant Assessor for the Town of Southfield, in the County of Richmond, (Staten Island,) New-York, amounts to nearly $200,000.

The following Railway earnings have been compiled by the *Financial Chronicle*:

Railroad Earnings for March.

	1869.	1868.
Chicago and Alton	$393,648	$267,094
Chicago and Northwestern	1,149,258	850,192
Chicago, Rock Island and P.	308,700	262,809
Illinois Central	411,558	444,443
Marietta and Cincinnati	103,558	98,482
Michigan Central	386,527	326,880
Michigan Southern	453,481	381,497
Milwaukee and St. Paul	420,774	333,281
Ohio and Mississippi	221,459	265,935
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chic.	745,503	689,317
Alton and Terre Haute	175,950	149,165
Toledo, Wabash and Western	352,704	263,259
Western Union	54,557	39,191
Total	$5,567,677	$4,371,506

Earnings from Jan. 1 to April 1.

	1869.	1868.
Chicago and Alton	$1,038,237	$818,349
Chicago and Northwestern	2,847,730	2,382,560
Chicago, Rock Island and P.	1,040,209	882,482
Illinois Central	1,849,168	1,568,050
Marietta and Cincinnati	293,741	272,514
Michigan Central	1,091,282	974,885
Michigan Southern	1,196,143	1,081,853
Milwaukee and St. Paul	1,205,137	1,042,632
Ohio and Mississippi	617,905	709,229
Pitts., Fort Wayne and Chicago	1,857,221	1,798,138
Alton and Terre Haute	438,389	410,151
Toledo, Wabash and Western	902,033	807,764
Western Union	138,747	126,314
Total	$14,613,942	$12,875,941

Messrs Easton & Co., in their circular of this date, give the following Cotton trade statistics for the week and season, with comparisons:

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	10,427	109,927	10,434	7,296
Mobile	3,786	41,206	....	....
Galveston	2,706	10,494	7,350	....
Florida	272	....	....	....
Savannah	3,546	33,000	7,550	2,100
Charleston	2,000	16,260	....	....
New-York	3,069	83,427	7,992	1,332
Boston, Phila., and Baltimore	1,985	26,000	630	....
Total this week	28,011	320,314	33,956	10,728
Previously reported	1,818,935		720,271	343,371
Tot. since Sept. 1,'68	1,846,964	320,314	754,227	354,099
Same time last year	1,982,258	249,660	1,039,174	359,560

Statistical Position.

	1869. Bales.	1868. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	314,000	409,870
Afloat from India	216,000	179,000
Afloat from America	166,000	245,000
Stock in London	83,180	64,570
Afloat for London	60,990	28,050
Stock in Havre	43,925	22,743
Afloat for Havre	29,240	38,260
Stock in Bremen	4,796	7,957
Afloat for Bremen	10,385	6,784
Stock in United States ports	320,314	249,660
Stock in the interior towns	59,716	23,544
Total	1,307,556	1,265,388
Excess in visible supply		32,168

Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills now, 70,000 bales; same time 1868, 220,000 bales.

Several newspaper paragraphs to-day, concerning the forged checks paid by Bank of the State of New-York, on Monday last, are evidently written in ignorance of the facts, and are based upon a theory that the bank officers are very naturally trying to persuade themselves is the correct one. The man arrested has been committed upon complaint duly made. He has been identified by the Teller of the bank as the man to whom he paid the $9,800 check. He has confessed that he passed that check, states the amount he received as his share of the operation, and gives the names of the parties who forged all of the five checks. These facts summarily dispose of the whole subject.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, April 6, 1869.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 31st ultimo you are informed:

"That due notice having been given by the distiller of his intention to abandon the business of distilling, the per diem capacity tax imposed by section 8 of the act of July 20, 1868, will not be required after the still has been taken down, the apparatus disconnected and the same registered as not to be used." Very respectfully,

J. H. DOUGLAS, Deputy Commissioner.

LOUIS WOLFLEY, Esq., Assessor First District, New-Orleans, La.

The Story of the Rhode Island Savings Banks.

From the Providence Journal, April 16.

The returns of the savings banks in this State show that capital has gone into the hands of the working classes, while the capital of the banks has increased but little for many years. We append the following statement of the deposits in our savings banks for the last fourteen years, which completely disproves Mr. Sprague's alarming representations concerning the consolidation of capital, so far as Rhode Island is concerned:

SAVINGS BANKS OF RHODE ISLAND.

Year.	No. of Depositors.	Amount.
1855	23,229	$4,834,312 03
1856	27,002	5,707,857 14
1857	27,259	6,079,053 33
1858	27,643	6,349,521 75
1859	31,833	7,765,771 43
1860	33,405	9,163,760 41
1861	34,807	9,282,879 74
1862	37,774	9,560,441 59
1863	40,827	11,128,713 00
1864	44,752	12,815,097 64
1865	45,514	13,533,602 17
1866	52,126	17,751,713 03
1867	59,071	21,413,847 14
1868	63,500	24,408,635 95

By this statement it appears that in the year 1860 the 27,062 depositors had an average amount deposited of $215.

In 1860 the average of each was $258
In 1863 the average of each was 270
In 1865 the average of each was 340
In 1868 the average of each was 384

The number of depositors in fourteen years has increased nearly three-fold, from 23,229 to 63,500; and the total amount of deposits in the same period has increased more than five-fold, or from $4,834,312 to $24,408,635. The increase in deposits during the last year was over $4,000,000, and the present number of depositors is 11,000 greater than two years ago.

As to the great moneyed institutions, we have taken no pains to ascertain what the precise amount of their increased capital has been in the last fourteen years, but we think we are within bounds when we state that it is not over twenty per cent. How small is this when compared with the 500 per cent. increase of the money alone acquired by the working classes, without taking into account the real estate and other property they have accumulated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, held this day, it was resolved that the following explanation of the strike among the drivers employed by the Company be made to the public:

By an accurate measurement of the road, and a careful arrangement of the running time, the Company have become satisfied that a saving of time, equal to one trip per day, could be effected without injury to the running stock, and without increasing the working time of the conductors and drivers; in other words, that eight trips a day could be made within the same aggregate time that it now takes to make seven, an improvement which, if made, would be not only beneficial to the Company, but add greatly to the convenience of the public. A new time-table was accordingly prepared to operate the road on this plan, and explained to the conductors and drivers, who at first made no opposition to it whatever.

On Monday last the new table was put in operation, and the first trip was commenced without any intimation from the drivers that they did not intend to comply with the new regulations. Before the trip was completed, however, the drivers refused to carry out these regulations, and demanded a return to the old system. The Superintendent, Mr. Queen, explained to them that the new arrangement did not require any more of their time than the old, and requested them to resume their work, and give the new system a fair trial. This reasonable request they refused to accede to, stating that they would not make the additional trip, even though it required less time than they had been working. The Company, of course, could not comply with their demand to return to the old system, and proceeded to employ other drivers who were willing to work under the new regulations.

Certain evil-disposed persons among the former set of drivers then organized to prevent the cars from being run at all, and to accomplish this proceeded to acts of great violence, throwing stones at the cars while passengers were in them, surrounding the cars when they stopped to let passengers out, and then detaching the horses, and cruelly beating several of the drivers, and threatening others to way-lay them and beat them on their way from or to their homes. There are at least two of the new drivers thus beaten now lying dangerously ill; one at the hospital and one in Brooklyn. Many of the employes of the road who were willing to work have been prevented from so doing by similar threats. It became necessary to call in the aid of the Police; but even this was found ineffective, and the violence of the rioters became so great that the Superintendent determined to stop running altogether until it could be done with safety to the passengers and drivers. In this action he has been fully sustained by the Board of Directors, and his conduct throughout the whole riot approved of by them. There would be no difficulty in obtaining drivers in any number needed, but the fear of violence at the hands of the disaffected deters them from engaging.

The new plan is so arranged that no more time of service is required under it than under the old. One more trip, it is true, is required to be run, and for that the Company are willing to give extra compensation. Such extra compensation was in contemplation, and would have been allowed but for the suddenness and violence of the outbreak. This Company will not recede from the position they have taken. Their right to prescribe rules and regulations for the management of their road cannot be disputed. They will adhere to the new plan at all hazards, and, if further interfered with, will claim the protection of the public authorities.

Although the time of service of the drivers is not increased by the new arrangement, the Superintendent, in consideration of the extra trip, is fully authorized to employ competent drivers and conductors, on the plan of eight trips at two dollars and twenty-five cents a day, instead of two dollars, the former price, for seven trips. But the situation of driver is offered to all who may apply, and whose qualifications and references may be satisfactory to the Superintendent.

We are happy to say that the conductors did not unite in this riot, but were willing to turn drivers for the occasion, and would have done so but for the danger to life and limb from the violence and threats of the rioters.

This statement is made to correct misapprehensions on the part of the public, derived from erroneous statements in some of the newspapers, some of which have stated that the time of service required from the drivers on this road is seventeen hours. This is a great mistake. The actual time under the new system which will be occupied in running the cars, or running time, as it is called, is twelve hours eight minutes a day, and the entire time from the time the drivers take their cars in the morning until they leave them in the evening, is thirteen hours and forty-five minutes only; leaving one hour and thirty-seven minutes for dinner and time not engaged in actual running. The time was never less under the old system, and does not, it is believed, exceed the time of the great majority of the City Railroads.

JULIUS WADSWORTH,
MONTGOMERY QUEEN,
JOHN SLOSSON,
GEORGE BELL,
THOMAS CRANE,
H. C. BEACH,
EDWARD HAIGHT,
HENRY A. KENT,
LEGRAND LOCKWOOD,
WILLIAM HUBBELL,
AUGUSTUS E. MASTERS,
JAMES H. BENEDICT,
Directors.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1869.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.

BUY YOUR SILVERWARE
OF THE MANUFACTURERS,
FORD & TUPPER,
SALESROOMS
NOS. 787 AND 789 BROADWAY,
CORNER 10TH-ST.

CARPET PAPER.

A prepared paper to put under carpets, one and a quarter yards wide, SOFT and THICK, and only FIVE CENTS per yard.
MANAHAN & MILLER,
No. 10 Spruce-st., New-York.

IRON BUILDINGS, PILLARS AND railings for sale—The buildings, 137x50 feet, formerly owned and used as depot by the Hudson River Railroad Company, situated on the corner of Chambers-st. and West Broadway; to be removed immediately by the purchaser. Offers in person or in writing may be made to JONH STUART, No. 186 Broadway, Room No. 15.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR OLD gold and silver jewelry, bar gold and silver, at No. 38 Chatham-st. Bargains to be had in new and second-hand gold and silver watches. Diamonds, pearls and other precious stones bought and sold at A. BARNARD'S, refiner, No. 38 Chatham-st.

BENGAL CANTUA—NO DINNER TABLE is complete without it; as a relish and appetizer, it has no equal; for hot or cold meats, soups, fish, &c., no sauce can compare. For sale by all family grocers, &c. Wholesale Depot, No. 183 Greenwich-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, TRUNKS OR OTHER PROPERTY.—Separate compartments, all sizes; goods taken up on elevators; porters, truckmen, &c., on hand. H. G. HAEGER, No. 300 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av.

UNA SEÑORA INGLESA DESEA dar lecciones en su idioma; habla el Español, el Aleman, y el Frances; Enseña tambien la musica. Dirijase á ALPHA, al No. 75 Amity-st.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNITURE taken on storage in lofts of No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises, to CONKLIN & BAYLEY.

DRY GOODS.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
(LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR,)
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR FROM BLEECKER-ST.,

Call special attention to a line of
BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS,
From 25c. to $1 per yard,
which are unsurpassed as regards style and texture, and at prices which will bear the most favorable comparison with any other house.

An inspection of our General Stock entails no obligation to purchase.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
(LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR,)
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR FROM BLEECKER-ST.,
SOLICIT FROM HOUSEKEEPERS AN EXAMINATION OF THEIR STOCK OF
LINENS, NAPKINS,
TOWELS, QUILTS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
and an endless variety of
GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
Which, being recently purchased at auction, we are selling much below their actual value.

CARPETS.

NEW
AND CHOICE PATTERNS
JUST ARRIVED BY STEAMER
FROM LONDON,
AT GREATLY REDUCED
PRICES.
VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS
AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
ALSO,
AN UNUSUAL FINE STOCK
OF INGRAIN AND THREE-PLY
CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, &c.
ALL OF WHICH BUYERS ARE
CORDIALLY INVITED TO
EXAMINE.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
NOS. 273 CANAL-ST. AND 31 HOWARD-ST.,
A few doors east of Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS
FROM AUCTION.

BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES, PARISIENNES, POPLINS, CRETONNES, GROS D'ORIENT, REPS, TAMISE, CREPS, ALPACAS, IRON GRENADINES, SERGE GRENADINE, (a new article.)
RICH BLACK SILKS,
CHOICE TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
BLACK CRAPE EUGENIES,
at 55c., 65c., 75c. and 85c. PER YARD,
WORTH 75c., 85c., $1 and $1 10.
SUMMER POPLINS, all wool, at 80c., worth $1 15.
Jackson's Mourning Store,
No. 551 BROADWAY,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

CRETONNES
AND
LACE CURTAINS,
JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, OF RARE AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
I. E. WALRAVEN.
Importer of Upholstery Goods and Linens,
No. 686 Broadway, New-York City.
No. 719 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

REMOVAL.

THOS. H. GAYNOR'S Corset and Skirt Emporium, No. 765 Broadway, will remove on 1st of May to his other store, No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., previous to which he is offering his immense stock at half price.
THOS. H. GAYNOR,
Importer,
Nos. 765 and 824 Broadway.

A CARD. REMOVAL.
MRS. GAYNOR
will remove her Corset, Skirt, Ready-made Muslin Robes and Suits business
ON MAY 1,
FROM NO. 824 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST., TO THE OLD STORE, NO. 765 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS.

Mrs. GAYNOR'S business has for some time passed out of her management, and she now begs to inform her old patrons and other ladies that she will with renewed exertions
reopen the old store, No. 765 Broadway,
with an elegant variety of
FRESH GOODS,
SPECIALLY IMPORTED FOR THIS OPENING,
AND WILL SELL THEM AT PRICES
TO COMPARE FAVORABLY
WITH ANY HOUSE
IN THE CITY.
MRS. GAYNOR
has always
MADE CORSETS A SPECIALTY.
She has for years studied the art of suiting the various styles of ladies' figures to her varied styles of Corsets.
She has now some splendid specimens.
Ladies requiring an artistic fit should wait.
ALSO,
She will open some uncommon styles in White Suits, Robes, Toilet Suits, Train Skirts for full-dress, and Short Skirts.
TOURNOURS, PADS,
BRACES, SUPPORTERS, &c., &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, April 19,
An elegant assortment of
NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS IN
MOQUETTES, WILTONS, BODY BRUSSELS
VELVETS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
CARPETS, &c., &c.,
AND WILL ALSO MAKE ADDITIONS
to their stock of
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, at $2 25 per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, new designs, at $1 75 per yard.
OLD ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS, MATS, MATTINGS, &c., &c.,
AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will open on MONDAY, April 19,
a complete assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, viz.:
SHEETING AND SHIRTING LINENS, PILLOW CASINGS, DAMASKS, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TOWELING, REAL RUSSIA CRASH, &c. BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTON SHEETINGS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, &c.,
IN THE GREATEST VARIETY,
AND AT EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE
PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
ARE CONSTANTLY MAKING, TO ALL THEIR
VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS,
LARGE ADDITIONS OF FRESH GOODS,
THE LATEST NOVELTIES
RECEIVED PER STEAMERS AND FROM THE
AUCTIONS,
to which
THEY INVITE THE INSPECTION OF PURCHASERS.
FOR EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY AND
LOWNESS IN PRICES
NO PARTIES WILL BE PERMITTED TO
UNDERSELL THEM.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

PARIS MILLINERY.
SPRING STYLES NOW READY.
MME. GALOUPEAU,
LATE MATHILDE & CO.,
NO. 6 BREVOORT-PLACE, 10TH-ST.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL.
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS AND FRINGES.
A beautiful assortment at reduced prices.
NO. 737 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.

BOWERS & BEAGUE,
(Successors to Charlotte G. Smith,)
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND DRESS MAKING,
No. 1,168 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CLEARING OUT SALE.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO THEIR
NEW AND SPACIOUS STORE,
CORNER BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, APRIL 19, AND FOR
THE NEXT WEEK,
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS
TO PURCHASERS OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HAVING MADE AN IMMENSE REDUCTION
IN THEIR ENTIRE STOCK.
8-4 BARNSLEY SHEETING REDUCED TO 75c. FROM $1.
9-4 BARNSLEY SHEETING REDUCED TO 90c. FROM $1 20.
10-4 BARNSLEY (VERY HEAVY) SHEETING REDUCED TO $1 05 FROM $1 37½.
12-4 BARNSLEY (VERY FINE) SHEETING REDUCED TO $1 40 FROM $2.
ALSO, 10 CASES OF
8-4 DAMASKS AT $1 PER YARD.
750 DOZ. NAPKINS AT $1 60 AND $1 90 PER DOZ.
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HEAVY LINENS AT 47½ CENTS PER YARD.
COLORED LUNCH CLOTHS
AND NAPKINS, (EN SUITE.)
FOREIGN WHITE GOODS,
QUILTS,
COUNTERPANES,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &C.,
AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

REMOVAL.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY.
Previous to removal to their
NEW AND SPACIOUS STORE,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL FOR THE NEXT
WEEK THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
FASHIONABLE SPRING DRESS GOODS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION ON FORMER
PRICES,
COMMENCING WITH A LINE OF
POPLINS AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.
ALSO,
SILKS,
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
MOHAIRS,
GRENADINES,
ORGANDIES,
PRINTS,
PERCULES,
PIQUES.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, APRIL 19,
GREAT BARGAINS IN
LADIES', GENT'S AND CHILDREN'S
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO THEIR
NEW STORE, COR. BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

R. H. MACY.
EXTENSIONS COMPLETED.

We have enlarged our store twice its original size, with front and entrance on 13th-st., as well as 6th-av. and 14th-st., and are now opening a splendid stock of Fine Ribbons, Sash Ribbons, Bonnet Velvets and Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Crapes, Fine French Flowers, Hat Frames, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av. and 13th-st.

FINE STRAW GOODS.
A full line
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av. and 13th-st.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
A large assortment of
Pointe, Point Applique and Val. Laces, Guipure and Black Thread Laces, Llama Lace Shawls, Black Thread Lace Shawls, Thread and Llama Parasol Covers, French and Scotch Needlework Trimmings, Bands, Handkerchiefs, &c.
Also, a large assortment of
Machine-worked Embroideries, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av. and 13th-st.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
A full line of every quality Gent's and Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av. and 13th-st.

HOSIERY,
Gloves and Under-wear, Gent's and Ladies' Neck-Ties, Scarfs, Bows, Linen Collars, Kid Gloves, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY.
14th-st. and 6th-av. and 13th-st.

WHITE GOODS.
Flannels, Housekeeping Goods, Lace Curtains, and every variety of Book and Swiss Muslins, Marseilles, Linings, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st., 6th-av. and 13th-st.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.
Lubin's and other popular makers of Perfumery, Colgate Soaps, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st., 6th-av. and 13th-st.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
Meriden Company's Plated Ware, warranted.
Gorham Manufacturing Co.'s Solid Silver Ware.
Paris Fancy Goods.
Jet and Fancy Jewelry.
French Marble and Bronze Clocks.
Imported Bronzes, Parians, &c.
Also best makes of American Bronze Clocks,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st., 6th-av. and 13th-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Braids, Buttons, Fringes, &c., a large assortment in stock and made to order,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st., 6th-av. and 13th-st.

BASKETS.
Fancy Baskets in great variety,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st., 6th-av. and 13th-st.

PARASOLS
and Sun Umbrellas. The best assortment in the City,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st., 6th-av. and 13th-st.

SMALL WARES.
Every thing that can be wished for in imported and Domestic Small Wares, Notions, &c., of the best qualities,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st., 6th-av. and 13th-st.

BIRD CAGES
In 100 different styles and qualities.
HANGING BASKETS.
FANCY WOODEN WARE in every conceivable shape for gifts and household purposes.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES—Doll Carriages; every contrivance for arranging the hair, such as Crimpers, Tongs, Pincers, &c. Every manufacturer is represented in our stock. Mats for carriages, and a great variety of goods in this line at
POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
Nos. 204, 206 and 208 6th-av.
No. 66 West 14th-st.
No. 67 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL.
REAL LACES, EMBROIDERIES AND RIBBONS.
A splendid assortment at popular prices.
NO. 737 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.

DRY GOODS.

ALPACAS.
SPECIAL SALE OF A
BANKRUPT STOCK.
ALPACAS, 50c., ACTUALLY WORTH 80c.
ALPACA POPLINS, 50c., ACTUALLY WORTH 80c.
ALPACAS AND POPLINS, 60c., ACTUALLY WORTH 90c.
AND OTHER GRADES EQUALLY LOW.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
NO. 553 BROADWAY,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

MILLINERY.

M. A. DOUGLASS, HAVING RECENTLY returned from Paris, is now offering a fine stock of Novelties of her own selection, comprising Costumes, Mantles, &c. Also, now open a large and elegant assortment of embroidered Undergarments, &c. 13 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS, Spring and Summer, including steel plates, patterns, diagrams, scales, pamphlet; just published, $2. No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WILLIAM CRAUSE,
Manufacturer of and dealer in first-class
CABINET FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.
No. 90 6th-av.; factory Nos. 14 and 14½ Charlton-st.

HOW TO SAVE HOUSE RENT.—BUY the new pattern sofa bedsteads, and save the rent of one or two rooms. Also, parlor, chamber and dining furniture, at No. 199 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Greenwich st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TYPE FOR SALE.—1,300 POUNDS OF BRUCE'S Brevier, No. 12, new and copper-faced. Also, 47 pairs second-hand Cases, in good order. The entire lot will be sold together, cheap. Apply to the Foreman of *Times* Composing Room.

LABORATORY.
FOR SALE,
All the apparatus and chemicals, suitable for research, analysis, or assays, together with a fine cabinet of minerals, and the furniture and fixtures of the laboratory of a chemist retiring from business. Price, $1,000. Apply at No. 237 West 14th-st.

$30.000 TO **$50,000.**—PARTNER wanted, or three with $10,000 each, to buy
VALUABLE CLAY PROPERTY,
at a low price for the land, in company with a tile and brickmaker of ability, respectability and great practical experience; clay inexhaustible; very valuable and cheaper than any other to dig, manufacture and ship. Unlimited demand for goods at very profitable prices. There is no other such chance. It should be secured at once. Address B. & T., Box No. 115 *Times* Office, with particulars.

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT for sale of 20 years' standing, in one of the best business localities of the City; has a good dwelling attached; a three years' lease from 1st May at a low rent; the store is well known and has a good trade attached; satisfactory reasons for selling. For full particulars and terms of sale apply to QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Inst., 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COLORED man, a situation as coachman; has had an experience of 20 years in the business; understands the taking care of road as well as coach team; can give the best of City reference; no objections to the country. Address COACHMAN, No. 84 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as either gardener or coachman; no incumbrance; understands his business in either capacity; good reference from last place. Address for one week, JEREMIAH GALBRAITH, New-Rochelle, Westchester County.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as groom and assistant gardener, or drive if required; willing to make himself generally useful; best of City reference if required; no objection to City or country. Address THOMAS CONNOLLY, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, a situation as waiter; can come well recommended; country or City references; understands his business thoroughly. Apply for two days at No. 44 West 53d-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, by a first-class professional man, married, without family, to take charge of a gentleman's country seat, whose character will bear the strictest investigation, in all departments. Address F. W. B., 15 John-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as cook (French) in a private family; or wait on a gentleman as valet, or attend a family going to Europe. Address A. G., No. 369 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A HOTEL LAUNDRY, A first and second ironer; must understand polishing shirts; the first $25 per month, the second $16. Inquire for Mrs. WILSON, Room 62, Sweeney's Hotel.

WANTED—A GARDENER WHO UNDERSTANDS his business and is not afraid of work; must be a Protestant; steady employment. Address A. B., Box 118 *Times* Office, stating references, &c.,&c.

MILLINERY.—WANTED, AT MISSES WATSONS', No. 23 Brevoort-place, (No. 38 East 10th-st.,) a first-class trimmer.

PRINTING.

AT GIMBREDE'S,
Nos. 588 and 872 Broadway,
For 30 days,
NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
1 QUIRE AND 1 PACK
ONLY——15 CENTS——AND
BEST CARD ENGRAVING
AT REDUCED PRICES.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

THE (IN EUROPE) RENOWNED clairvoyant F. GUILTIN, has arrived here from Paris and will remain but a short time. During her magnetic sleep she answers questions, through writing if requested; reads any question presented to her within your closed hand; gives written advice in that state to cure all chronic diseases, in cases already given up by the most eminent physicians as incurable. Consultation hours from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.; for invalids, from 3 to 5 P. M. Residence No. 60 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., up stairs.

MME. LA BLANCH, THE GREAT UNrivaled and scientific medical clairvoyant and seeress of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present, and future; lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife; the wonderful Persian charm or amulet causes love and speedy marriage. Residence and office, No. 115 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also
PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS
for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.
Mr. NEWHALL is the only authorized agent of this Company in New-York.
JOHN B. ANTHONY, Treasurer.

TO ORNAMENTAL IRON MANUFACTURERS and others.—A quantity of bronze suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 50 per pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post Office.

MEDICAL.

EPILEPSY IS CURABLE.

MR. FR. A. QUANTE, proprietor of a factory at Warendorf, (Prussia,) possessor of several badges of honor, &c., has discovered a panacea for the cure of the falling sickness, (epilepsy, epileptic convulsions.) The remedy is not a medicinal one, and its infallibility has been sufficiently tested. Pamphlets, treating on Mr. Quante's simple mode of cure, with numerous testimonials and letters of acknowledgment from persons being thoroughly cured, from all parts of Europe, America, Asia, &c., will be sent free upon post-paid applications. The remedy will be sent "C. O. D.," (with bill to collect on delivery,) or upon receipt of 20 francs.

REWARDS.

$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the recovery of two cases of SILK GOODS, containing white satins, 16 inches wide, also colored silks, 15 and 18¾ inches wide, stolen from cart No. 55, on the 2d inst., or $500 for either of them. Apply to HENRY BARBEY & CO., No. 84 Leonard-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15 REWARD.—LOST IN THE VICINITY of 26th-st. and Broadway, during the morning of Friday, a white Esquimaux breed DOG; long hair and short ears; answers to the name of "Sport." Return him to No. 3 West 37th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD STONES; latest designs; reduced prices. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.
Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on
THE CITY BANK } LONDON.
MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. }
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY, April 14, 1869.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen trustees for the second class, whose term expires, and two trustees for the first-class, and two trustees for the third class, to fill vacancies; and also for the election of three inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 336 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BOSTON WATER POWER COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Boston Water Power Company, for the choice of Directors and Clerk, and such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at the office of the Boston Water Power Company, No. 96 Washington-st., Boston, on TUESDAY, April 27, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close on the 22d inst. By order of the Directors.
G. T. W. BRAMAN, Clerk.
BOSTON, April 15, 1869.

OFFICE OF DAVID GROESBECK & CO., }
(JOHNSTON BUILDING,) }
NO. 30 BROAD-ST. }

$50.000 ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA Railroad Company Second Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds for sale at 85 and accrued interest.
Coupons payable in New-York April and October.
Principal payable 1885.
Length of road 142 miles
Capital stock $2,000,000
First mortgage 2,000,000
Second mortgage 2,000,000

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CEN. R. R. CO., }
NO. 57 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, April, 1869. }

TRANSFER BOOKS FOR THE STOCK of this Company have been opened at the office of the Union Trust Company, in the City of New-York, who have been appointed the transfer agents.
The certificates will also be countersigned by the St. Nicholas National Bank.
By order of the Board,
B. E. SMITH, President.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance and bank stocks; also a large variety of other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the first mortgage bonds of this Company maturing 1st May proximo will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after that day.
L. M. LAWSON, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Hillsdale Iron Ore Company held at its office, No. 71 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 26th of April, at 2 o'clock, for the election of Directors for the next year.
THOS. H. WAGSTAFF, Secretary.

WANTED—BONDS, STOCK AND PAST-DUE coupons of Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark; also all other stocks and bonds of Southern and Western railroads; highest market value will be paid by
WM. A. GUEST, No. 26 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
Money deposited now or on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st of April, payable in January or July.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000, FREE FROM NATIONAL TAX.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums, from $1 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
ALL DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 20 will draw interest from April 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upwards. One dollar received on deposit. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government Tax.
Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1. WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of APRIL will draw interest from the 1st of APRIL.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK—NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before April 20 draw interest from April 1. Six per Cent. on sums up to $5,000. Interest allowed from the first day of every month. Open daily from 10 to 3 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on $5 to $5,000. Deposits on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. ASSETS, **$6,011,234 16.**

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON }
RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CINCINNATI, April 14, 1869. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent. in scrip, free of tax, convertible into bonds of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company at par, in sums of one thousand dollars, bearing interest from April 1, 1869, payable at the American Exchange National Bank on and after the 2d inst.

The transfer books will be closed for ten days from date.

The scrip will be convertible into bonds at the office of LYNDS L. JONES, No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 10.

By order of the Board.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT Dolbear's Commercial Academy, 609 Broadway; become quick at figures, rapid business writers, and practical bookkeepers in one term.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; term opens April 5. Rev. ALONZA FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen May 3.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys, Newburg, N. Y. Apply for circular.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF SUPERIOR modern styles in great variety; circulars on demand. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., manufacturers, No. 14 Bond-st.

TEACHERS.

UNIVERSITY TUTOR AT NEWPORT.—A tutor of high University and social standing, being about to accompany a pupil to Newport for the season, would be willing to engage now to give some spare hours there to another pupil, or to a good family. Address D. C. L. OXON, care of Merrick, Price & Co., No. 38 Broadway, New-York.

AN ENGLISH LADY DESIRES TO give lessons; she speaks the Spanish, French and German languages; is proficient in music and other accomplishments. Address ALPHA, No. 75 Amity-st.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING music, French, Latin and English desires an engagement as resident teacher; is a good pianist; speaks French well; references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,304 Post Office, New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE PROPERTY, THE residence and grounds of George Riggs, Esq., No. 70 17th-st., near 4th-av. Boulevard, consisting of brick house containing 12 rooms and all the modern improvements, together with three adjoining full lots of ground, on which are all kinds of fruit, in fine bearing condition; premises in excellent order, and good and healthy neighborhood, and where values are progressing; whole property will be sold, or a part, at a price and on terms inviting to any one desiring a very pleasant home, or to make an investment. Particulars given by H. R. FLETCHER, No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, or will be on the premises from 10 to 12 o'clock to-morrow (Monday) morning.

BARGAINS.—THREE SPLENDID NEW 2-story brick houses on 119th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, with every convenience and improvement; also large brick house on 117th-st., east of Avenue A; large part on mortgage; worthy the attention of buyers. Apply on the premises, or to S. A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st.

FOR SALE—ONE THREE AND ONE FOUR-story first-class high-stoop house on 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; doors, parlor trimming and stairs black walnut; plated furniture, &c.; complete. Apply on the premises of WAITE & BENJAMIN.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 59TH-ST., FINE corner plot, 150x100; cheap; terms easy; also, plots and single lots, embracing several corners, 44th to 59th and 98th sts., and street lots near 5th-av. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATtic brick house No. 16 West Washington-place, near Washington-square. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, four stories, basement and cellar, No. 12 West 48th-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE LOW—FOUR-STORY BROWN stone house in Seventh Ward, or will exchange for short date mortgages. Apply to owner, No. 19 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

POSITIVE EXECUTORS' SALE.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND SIX LOTS,

NO. 123 DEAN-ST., BROOKLYN,

To close the estate of

Mrs. JAMES SULLIVAN, deceased.

Dwelling brown stone, 26x60, with all the modern improvements, built

IN THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

Formerly the residence of
A. D. POLHEMUS, Esq.

The house is finished in the best style, with solid rosewood doors on the parlor floors. Bath, range, water-closets, &c., &c. No expense has been spared to make the residence first-class in every particular. The grounds have a front of 75 feet on DEAN-ST., and 75 feet on PACIFIC-ST., making six full lots.

The stable is two-story brick, 20x40 feet, well furnished with rooms for coachman, &c.

This is one of the finest residences in this section of the city. Sale positive, by order of Edward Harvey and Cornelius Dever, executors for the estate. 60 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars may be obtained of McGUE, HALL & CULLEN, Attorneys, or of the auctioneers, No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY next, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, New-York, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, auctioneers.

Positive executor's sale of No. 123 Dean-st.; 6 lots and stable.

Elegant Clinton-av. residence, 6 lots and stable, between Fulton and Atlantic avs.

FULTON-AV. STORES—Four stores, brown-stone, near Albany-av.

NO. 40 FOURTH-PLACE—Three-story and basement brick house; all improvements.

NO. 3 CARROLL-PLACE, near Carroll Park—Elegant three-story and basement brick house, with all improvements.

CLINTON-AV. AND HAMILTON-ST.—Four lots, two on each street, 125 feet south of Park-av.

NO. 170 DUFFIELD-ST—Two-story attic and basement frame dwelling.

NO. 156 LAFAYETTE-AV—Three-story and sub-cellar brick; all improvements.

SACKETT-ST.—Three lots, 25x155 feet north side, 142 feet west of 5th-av.

DE KALB-AV.—South side, 175 feet west of Tompkins-av., three-story frame and two lots, all in perfect order.

NO. 236 CARLTON-AV.—Three-story and basement brick; positive executor's sale.

For full description see auction column.

Maps, &c., may be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 74 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—NO. 125 Columbia-st., between Pierrepont and Clark; house full size, three-story and basement, with extension and L; all modern improvements; can be seen from 2 to 5 P. M. Also, No. 81 Court-st., to rent for business or dwelling. Inquire of C. A. SILVER, No. 152 Joralemon-st., or A. O. READ, No. 62 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE THREE-story finished attic and basement brown-front house, 50 feet deep, No. 34 1st-place; all improvements; in perfect order; location unexceptionable; parlor and hall carpets, with four large mirrors, if desired. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—ON CLINTON-AV., BROOKLYN, a desirable three-story and extension brick house, containing all improvements; very cheap. Apply to GLASS & LINDSEY, Fulton-av., corner of Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, on Pacific-st., Brooklyn; all improvements; location unexceptionable. BUCKLE & DAVY, Nos. 101 and 103 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT. ON STATEN ISLAND—A large brick house, Italian style with ten acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements; green-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with shrubbery, forest trees, and abound with the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and East Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO NEW splendid French-roof houses, containing thirteen rooms each, with all City modern improvements; lot 80x200, beautifully laid out and well-stocked with shrubbery and fruit trees; locality healthy; two minutes' walk to new depot, and twenty minutes' ride on railroad to the City.

Also, one new cottage containing seven rooms; grounds tastefully laid out and beautifully adapted for a small family; three minutes' walk to depot. Inquire of the owner at English Neighborhood, N. J., or at his office, No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

S. N. MARSH.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Hudson River, New-Hamburg, Dutchess County; very beautifully situated, having river front of about 2,000 feet, comprising 35 acres of land, well watered; a dwelling-house, 32x85 feet, completely furnished and in thorough order; farmer's house, coach-house, with stabling for six horses. The place has on it a splendid building site, and is remarkable for its fine elm and locust trees. Sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage. Apply at the Washington Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway.

THE UNDERSIGNED (ABOUT LEAVing) will sell or exchange, for City productive property, his fine, healthy country place, 1½ miles from Spring Valley Depot; 30 from City; seventeen acres highly cultivated, one in grove; new house, 18 rooms; parlors 14x40, sliding-doors, water in kitchen, barn with water in basement stable; carriage-house and granary; all kinds fruit; farming utensils; two horses, three cows, carriage harness; everything complete for occupation. Price $15,000.

F. JAY BEAN, No. 15 John-st.

AT NEWARK—THREE NEW COTTAGES, forty minutes from City, on Clinton-av.; high ground, splendid view, one acre land, every variety of fruit and shrubbery; French slate roof, twelve rooms, every modern convenience; surroundings first-class; city cars pass property. All at reduced prices if sold in few days. Apply to PESHINE, No. 30 Barclay-st., New-York, or at No. 673 Broad-st., Newark.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN TREMONT, Westchester County, the plot of ground with a three-story double house, stable, &c., &c., situated corner of Railroad-av. and Morris-st. The house is well built and in good order, has gas, bath, water-closet, furnace, range, &c., &c.; the grounds are tastefully laid out with evergreens and fruit trees; sidewalks flagged, &c., &c. Apply to SIEGMAN BROTHERS, No. 46 Leonard-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-PROVIDENCE STAtion, 24 miles from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad, country seats, houses, lots, farms and building sites in vicinity of depot, in a beautiful and healthy part of New-Jersey. Apply to WM. B. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York, or to WALTER F. JONES, New-Providence Station, N. J.

COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country seats, farms, &c., located at Oyster Bay, Hempstead, and Woodhaven, L. I., Bergen Point, N. J., North Haven and Tribes Hill, N. Y.; prices from $2,200 to $40,000. Also, country property to rent. Apply to WM. & E. H. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway. Country property sold, rented, and exchanged.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF PURCHASING real estate in Madison and vicinity, on line of Morris and Essex Railroad, will find it to their advantage to address MILLER & BUNTING, Real Estate Agents, Madison, N. J., who have for sale desirable farm property, choice country seats, and eligible building sites.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE FINEST LOcations in Elizabeth, N. J., a house containing ten rooms, marble mantels, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; lot 36x176¼ on paved street; no assessments; eight minutes' walk from depot; price $9,000; part cash. For particulars address B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE in West Hoboken, N. J., 45 minutes by horse cars and ferry to City Hall, New-York; situated on the brow of the hill, it commands a beautiful view of New-York Harbor and Bay; grounds 50x165 feet, with fruit and shade trees in abundance. Apply at No. 266 Canal-st., New-York.

AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A BEAUTIFUL residence, choice locality, perfectly healthy; two acres in lawn, fruit and garden; barn excellent; one-quarter mile south of depot on a knoll overlooking the Sound. This place will please the most fastidious. For full particlculars address G. W. A. JENKINS, Stamford, or G. HOOK, No. 48 West 46th-st.

FOR SALE LOW—FARM OF 25 ACRES, one mile north of Petersburg, on the Richmond Turnpike and Railroad, with fine residence and outhouses; will be sold at less than cost of buildings. Apply for particulars to VAN BRUNT & SLAGHT, No. 168 Maiden-lane, corner of South-st.

NORWALK, CONN.—FOR SALE OR EXchange for City property, a country residence on principal avenue, two hours from City Hall by rail, three hours by boat. Particulars of G. W. WEEKS, No. 479 Broome-st.

CENTRAL-AV., ¾ MILE FROM McCOMB'S dam, 10 or 25 acres, beautifully located, high ground; for sale cheap, terms to suit, or exchange in part. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN HOMES.

1869.

Before selecting a home in the country, get a copy of the DESCRIPTIVE GUIDE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY, which can be procured, free of charge, at the office of the GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, ROOM 12, ERIE BUILDING, FOOT OF DUANE-ST., and learn the advantages offered upon the line of this road. FREQUENT TRAINS, LOWEST RATES OF COMMUTATION, HEALTHFUL LOCATIONS, CHEAP LANDS, FERTILE SOIL, and all the desirable features of country homes.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ECHO POINT—TEN ACRES, LOCATED AT New-Rochelle; most charming place on Long Island Sound. Price, $30,000; water front worth the money. Terms to suit purchaser. C. LELAND, Metropolitan Hotel.

A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE AT Dobbs' Ferry, commanding fine views of the Hudson, for sale or to let; two acres in garden and lawn; splendid shade and fruit trees; house, fourteen rooms; stable for four horses. Apply at No. 164 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—ECHO POINT, TEN ACRES, located at New-Rochelle; most charming place on Long Island Sound; water front worth the money; terms to suit purchaser.

C. LELAND, Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—ONE hour from New-York, a fine residence, 37x30, extension 18x24, carriage-house, and 3½ acres of land; magnificent extended view, lawn, &c.; $15,500.

L. FREEMAN, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT OF seven acres, two miles from Plainfield, one mile from Newmarket; terms to suit. Address A. CHOSSON, Plainfield.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A BROWN-STONE
ENGLISH BASEMENT

house, handsomely furnished, with every convenience, to let to a small private family for 12 months; rent, $400 per month. Apply on the premises, No. 237 West 14th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE HOUSE at Westport, Conn. The premises are replete as a genteel residence; hot and cold water conveyed to all parts of the house, including bath-rooms, water closets, stables, coach-house and other outbuildings, with the best kitchen garden in the vicinity. Westport is proverbially healthy, and free from fever and ague or mosquitoes, and is reached in two hours via New-Haven Railroad. It will be let for one year or for the Summer season. Possession of the outhouses and grounds immediately, and of the house the second week in May. For further particulars apply to S. A. PHILLIPS, Third National Bank, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TO LET ON THE BOULEVARD—Washington Heights; a beautiful new Gothic house, completely and newly furnished for the owner's use, with fine garden.

ALSO TO LET AT NEWBURG, on the Hudson, furnished, the country seat "Danskammer;" house of stone, very large and substantial, with large lawns, garden, stable, coachman's house, &c.; one of the finest places on the river. Apply to the owner, D. M. ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of house No. 3 East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the principal ferries; gas, hot and cold water and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—IN EAST 92D-ST., BETWEEN 3D and 4th avs., the best neighborhood in Yorkville, a frame cottage, containing 11 rooms, with water, gas, bath, water-closet, range and boiler, stationary tubs, heater, dumb-waiter, &c.; will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Apply to S. THOMSON & SON, No. 1,333 3d-av., near 83d-st.

TO LET.—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 444 West 20th-st.; three-story and basement, No. 229 East 84th-st.; three-story and basement on Boulevard, 11th-av., and 141st st.; two-story and basement on 1st-av., between 84th and 85th sts.; all improvements and good location. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO A gentleman and wife, with one or two children, a second floor, partly furnished if required, containing five rooms, hot and cold water; rent $28 per month, gas included; references required. Inquire on the premises, No. 77 East 85th-st., near 4th-av.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Norwalk, Conn., beautifully situated, overlooking the town and Long Island Sound; one of the most healthy locations in New-England; plenty of ground; terms reasonable. Address Box No. 271 Post Office, Norwalk, Conn.

TO LET—MAGNIFICENT HOUSE, FOUR-story, high-stoop, a few doors west of 8th-av.; No. 49 Jane-st., near Abingdon-square; house 27½x68 feet, and contains 26 rooms, newly painted and papered, and thoroughly cleaned. Apply on premises.

TO LET—ON SOUTH SIDE 90TH-ST., SECond brick house east of Avenue A, with nine rooms and under-cellar, gas and fixtures, hot and cold water, range, marble mantels, &c., complete; rent $600. Inquire of BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., FOR THE season or longer time, a pleasantly-situated cottage-house, convenient to depot; handsomely furnished; piano, &c. Apply to W. H. HARRIS & CO., adjoining depot.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop English-basement house, in fine order, painted walls throughout, on Murray Hill, near Park-av., to a private family, at $2,500. Apply to owner, No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 16.

TO BOARDERS AT HOTELS.—TO LET—A small genteel-furnished high-stoop brown-stone house in East 34th-st., to a small family only, at a low price till Oct. 1. Inquire in the Telegraph Office, No. 21 Wall-st.

AT CORNWALL, N. Y.—TO LET, FROM four to six months, a large furnished house to a private family; large garden with choice fruit, stable, &c.; references exchanged. Address Box No. 73 Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON LONG ISLAND—2½ miles from the Williamsburg Ferry, new house, and four acres of land; rent, $400. Apply to EDWARD GODFREY & SONS, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL, RESPONSIBLE family, a new first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 6 Mitchell-place, (East 49th-st.;) rent, $125 per month. Inquire within, from 8 to 4, or of N. L. DEMAREST, No. 330 West 29th-st.

TO LET—IN WEST 34TH-ST., A FIRST-class three-story high-stoop house, all modern improvements; 12 rooms; rent $1,800. Apply to CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, No. 1,168 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—A DESIRABLE PLACE, furnished house, fine grounds, plenty of fruit, near depot, to rent for the Summer or year. Apply to ROWLAND JOHNSON, No. 54 Beaver-st., N. Y.

TO LET — AT MORRISANIA — THREE-story house, half minute walk from depot; rent $600; 2½-story cottage, one minute from depot; $400 rent. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

NO. 361 WEST 15TH-ST.—TO LET, four-story high-stoop house, with all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises from 2 to 4 P. M., or of A. T. BROWN, No. 63 Wall-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

THE CITY HOTEL,

Providence, R. I., to lease for a term of years. This is the leading hotel in the best possible location, on Broad-st., and in the centre of business; it contains 122 rooms, including parlors, drawing-rooms, billiard-rooms, office, &c.; a grand opening for a hotel keeper, as it will command all first-class travel and permanent boarders; a fine chance to make money, as there is not, and will not be for a number of years, any other first-class hotel in this city.

Address WILLIAM BARSTOW,
Providence, R. I.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a small office on the third story, and a larger one on the fourth story.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier *Times* Office.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL.

Elegant rooms to let for any genteel business.
STUDIO, PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS' OFFICES.
A spacious basement and sub-cellar, cheap.
No. 737 Broadway, Opposite Astor-place.

BOWERY PROPERTY, NEAR GRAND-st., to let; will be altered to suit the requirements of tenants; the best stand for carpet or furniture trade in the Bowery; it has been occupied for the above business fifteen years; premises large, building covering all; rent reasonable. Apply to owner, J. B. COTTE, No. 133 Bowery.

A FACTORY TO LET—BUILDINGS NOS. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., with shafting and 25-horse power engine; will let buildings together or separately, or rooms with steam power. Apply in office on the premises.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, SEParately or together, the new six-story buildings, Nos. 206 to 212 Canal-st., communicating. Inquire of JOHN R. GRAHAM, No. 176 Centre-st.

STORE NO. 600 BROADWAY TO rent, very low; recently fitted up; good business stand for clothing, dry goods, &c.; fixtures for sale, cheap. BENNETT & CO.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT steam power, in the new five-story building Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.; will be ready for occupancy 1st of May. Apply to J. & W. LYALL, No. 55 Hudson-st.

TO LET—TWO FRONT OFFICES ON THE first floor of the house No. 2 New Chambers-st. Apply on the premises, or to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

PHYSICIANS OFFICE—IN EAST 35TH-st., to let with or without board. Address LENNOX, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

STEAM POWER TO LET—THREE floors, 50x80 feet, in 21st-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

STORE TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY FIRE-proof store No. 51 Cortlandt-st. Apply to J. SCHERMERHORN, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 28.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET.—Stores and lofts, Nos. 478 and 480 Broadway. Inquire of H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL-lighted rooms and engine, 25x50. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, No. 229 East 41st-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place; three offices on third floor. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN CENTRAL MORRISANIA, MOUNT VERNON, WEST MOUNT VERNON, CENTRAL MOUNT VERNON, AND WASHINGTONVILLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 20, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

CENTRAL MORRISANIA.

WASHINGTON-AV.—Plot 50x120 feet, east side, 250 feet south of 10th-st.

MOUNT VERNON.

6TH-AV.—Southwest corner 2d-st., plot 100x100 feet.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.

RAILROAD-AV.—Plot 77x190.6, east side, 151.2 feet south of North-st.

CENTRAL MOUNT VERNON.

BRIDGE-ST.—Plot 50x100 feet, south side, 50 feet west of 8th-av.

BRIDGE-ST.—Plot 50x100 feet, north side, 50 feet west of 10th-av.

WASHINGTONVILLE.

WESTCHESTER-AV.—Southeast corner Catharine-st., 2 lots.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD—11 lots near Becker and Westchester avs.

FULTON-ST.—2 lots near Becker-av.

CATHARINE-ST.—9 lots near Becker-av.

MARIAN-ST.—6 lots near Westchester-av.

RAILROAD-PLACE—3 lots near Westchester-av.

BRONX RIVER-PLACE—14 lots near Becker-av., through to Bronx River, desirable for manufacturing purposes.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ACTUAL SALE OF HANDSOME RESIDENCES AND VILLA SITES IN LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 4, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, if not previously disposed of at private sale:

LLEWELLYN PARK—Two handsome residences, with stables and other conveniences complete, on and near Glen-av.; also, six eligible building sites, commanding superb and extended views, in plots to suit purchasers. Sale will be peremptory, to the highest bidder, without reserve.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. on day of sale; sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage; balance on 4th day of June, when deed will be delivered and possession given.

For full descriptions, permits and maps, apply to auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE—150 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS.

also, the house, barn and about
FOUR ACRES OF LAND,
on Clinton-av., adjoining the residence of E. P. Sanger, Esq.,
AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
of New-York, and
HARRIOTT, VAIL & CO,
of Plainfield, N. J., Auctioneers,
will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 20, at 1 P. M., on the premises.

The well-known property at Plainfield, Union County, N. J., comprising about 150 villa sites and building plots of beautiful land in the finest part of Plainfield, situate on 4th and 5th sts., and on Clinton and Lexington avs.

ALSO, the house, barn and about 4 acres adjoining the residence of E. P. Sanger, Esq. Each plot is divided into 4 lots, 25x150 each, and will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers. All lots offered will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. The above-mentioned property is too well known to require a long description, being on high, dry and healthy ground. The soil is a rich sandy loam, adapted especially to fruit and garden vegetables. The surroundings are owned by such parties as will insure the erection of none but first-class residences. For maps, particulars and free passes, apply to HARRIOTT, VAIL & CO., Plainfield, N. J., or to the autioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., N. Y.

N. B.—A special train, foot of Liberty-st., on day of sale, at 12 o'clock M.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 22, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom:

WEST 38TH-ST.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 104 West 38th-st., (old No. 72,) south side, between 6th-av. and Broadway. Lot 20x98.9; house 20x50, with first-story extension, in good order, and contains all the modern improvements. The furniture, consisting of the usual assortment, will be sold with the house. Can be seen daily from 2 to 5 P. M. Possession 1st of May. Maps at 77 Cedar-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF HEIRS.—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GRAND-ST.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 21, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

(By order of the heirs of Frederick Whipps, deceased.)

The three-story brick house (store on first floor) and lot No. 588 Grand-st., north side, between Goerck and Mangin sts.; lot, 25x75; house, 25 feet wide, covering entire lot on first story by about 40 feet above.

Maps, &c., at No. 14 Pine-st.

ISAIAH WHIPPS,
ANNA WHIPPS.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE THE estate of Orrin Cowl, deceased, No. 236 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, a three-story brick house, between Lafayette and DeKalb avs., 22x38; lot 22x100 feet. Will be sold on TUESDAY next at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, New-York, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers. Sale positive, by order of Wm. Cowl and J. C. Dodd, Executors.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE "KINGSFORD Place," on Staten Island, advertised to be sold at auction by us on Tuesday, 20th inst., is hereby withdrawn, the property having been sold at private sale this day.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO.,
APRIL 16, 1869. No. 5½ Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—VALUABLE STOCK FARMING IMPLEMENTS, TRUCKS, WAGONS, HARNESS, LUMBER, CONTRACTORS' TOOLS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 19, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Townsend Poole, South Fordham, on Central-av., near Morris-st., about half a mile from the Harlem Railroad Depot at Tremont:

HORSES, &c.—15 valuable horses, suitable for carriage, road and work horses, 2 mules, 2 cows, 1 heifer, 1 bull.

WAGONS, &c.—1 buggy, 1 sulky, 1 depot wagon, 1 rockaway, sleighs, harness, &c.

Farming implements of all kinds, mowing-machines, lawn-cutters, horse-rakes, plows, cultivators, &c.

Large truck, spring wagon, lumber wagon, carts, stone-boats, derricks, dirt carts, contractors' and blacksmiths' tools, &c., &c.

LUMBER.—Oak, ash, hickory and chestnut planks, cedar and chestnut posts, &c.

Also, some household furniture, &c.

Descriptive catalogues can be had at the residence of Mr. Poole, South Fordham, at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York, or at the railroad depot, Tremont.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE:

TUESDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 207 East 18th-st.

TUESDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 100 Second-place, Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 25 West 19th-st.

THURSDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 141 West 22d-st.

THURSDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 124 West 31st-st.

FRIDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 146 West 21st-st.

FRIDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 151 West 43d-st.

FRIDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 105 West 44th-st.

Full particulars of the above sales will be given in due time.

BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA.

Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York, announce that the sale of

MR. W. ELLIOTT WOODWARD'S LIBRARY

will commence on MONDAY, April 19, at 4 o'clock P. M., and be continued daily, at the same hour, until all is sold.

The Catalogue of this Library is an octavo volume of 668 pages, and describes over 6,800 lots of books, engravings, autographs and manuscripts; among its varied contents are Indian narratives, genealogies, election sermons, upward of 300 works relating to Washington, and last, though not least, an unrivaled collection of books by the Mather family, a Hebrew manuscript, the Pentateuch, written in the ninth century.

This collection of books consists almost exclusively of American books, and is of the most extraordinary character, comprising, in great part, books which are seldom offered for sale. Catalogues, price $1, now ready.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 1 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME household furniture, rosewood piano-forte, velvet and Brussels carpeting, &c., &c., owner going to Europe, on THURSDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the private residence, No. 42 West 47th-st. Rosewood parlor suite in crimson satin brocatelle, rosewood marble-top etagere, centre tables, black walnut suite in gray reps, rosewood library bookcase, alabaster and gilt mantel clock, superb flower vase and stand, elegant lace curtains, velvet carpeting, black walnut and gilt marble-top dressing bureau and bedstead, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and bedsteads, superior curled hair mattresses, mantel ornaments, Brussels carpeting, elegant marble-top oak buffet, handsome mahogany extension table, silver-plated ware, china, glassware, cutlery, spreads, blankets, sewing-machine, kitchen utensils, &c.

Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, and on the premises.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 20, AT 10 o'clock A. M., at the private residence, No. 105 West 47th-st.,

LAWRENCE & OAKLEY

will sell beautiful rosewood and black walnut parlor and bedroom furniture; also splendid piano-forte, English Brussels carpets, French plate mirrors and cut glassware, handsome French, China, stone and Bohemian ware, fine table cutlery, silver plated ware; also damask window curtains, black walnut cornices, &c., &c.

Catalogues at auctioneer's office, No. 11 Pine-st.

J. P. TRAVER, Auctioneer.

BY TRAVER & ESLER, OFFICE NO. 58 LIBERTY ST.—Auction sale of Manhattan Metallurgical and Chemical Works, Nos. 552 and 554 West 28th-st., on MONDAY, April 19, at 11 o'clock. Machinery, furnaces, amalgamators, fixtures, office furniture; also, the lease of premises. These works are in complete order to commence work at once.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, on FRIDAY, 23d of April, on the premises, 5½ miles from Hunter's Point Ferry, on Jackson-av., overlooking and with magnificent views of Flushing Bay, East River and surrounding country, the beautiful residence and extensive training stables of Samuel J. Jackson.

H. D. MINER & BARKER, AUCTIONeers, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., respectfully announce to those intending to remove the present season that they are prepared to give their attention to sales at private residences in the same prompt and careful manner which has characterized their business for many years past. Weekly sales of furniture also at their spacious salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., for those desirous of this means of sale.

WHITEHEAD H. VAN WYCK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, April 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., the entire stock of liquors, cigars, billiard tables and fixtures, of the well-known billiard and sample room, No. 256 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS, COMPRISING THREE PRIVATE COLLECTIONS, THE PROPERTY OF WELL-KNOWN CONNOISSEURS NOW ABROAD. ALSO THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF OUR FAVORITE ARTIST, MR. REGIS GIGNOUX, PREVIOUS TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE, to be sold without reserve at the "LEEDS' ART GALLERIES," NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY.

On the evenings of TUESDAY, 20th, and WEDNESDAY, 21st April, at 7½ o'clock each evening. In this sale will be found the works of many celebrated favorite American and European artists, viz.:

C. Huard, Müller, De Brackeleer, Dubasty, Duverger, Meyerheim, Hildebrandt, Trayer, Brochart, Le Poitevin, Delacroix, Chantreul, Dillens, Noterman, Verschuur, Vaarberg, H. Von Seben, H. Savery, Leickert, L. Smetz, H. Schaep,

Willems, Carolus, Boser, Salmon, Deshayes, Muhle, W. Shayer, Sr., Yarnold, C. R. Leslie, C. Stanfield, Boddington, Lockhorst, Jacobson, Diddaert, Stache, Kruseman, Vertin, Roberts, Stanley, Cooper, F. B. Meyer,

Huntington, East. Johnson, S. Coleman, Cropsey, Shattuck, Sonntag, G. H. Hall, T. Hicks, Hinckley, E. May, Bispham, Dolph, Chapin, E. D. Lewis, Geo. Inness, Jno. Williamson, J. O. B. Inman, S. J. Guy, Hekking, Blakelock, Howland,

and many other favorite artists, to include a collection of fine paintings, sold by order of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, just received from Washington.

All of which will be positively sold without reserve, and will be READY FOR EXHIBITION, FREE, as above, on and from THURSDAY, APRIL 15, DAY AND EVENING, until sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH-CLASS MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, COMPRISING THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF GOUPIL & CO., M. KNOEDLER, Esq., SUCCESSOR.

MINER & BAKER will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 22 and 23, at 7½ o'clock, at their Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, the entire collection of modern paintings, consigned to M. Knoedler, Esq., by Messrs. Goupil & Co., of Paris, and other foreign houses, and which, in consequence of removal from his old stand in Broadway to 5th-av. and 22d-st., Mr. Knoedler has received instructions to close out, without reserve. Among others the following highly-esteemed artists of the American, French, Flemish and Dusseldorf schools are represented, viz.:

Kensett, James Hart, Casilear, William Hart, Gignoux, Edmonds, Ehninger, Stone, Nelson, Parker, C. Heyden,

Merle, E. Frere, Desgoffee, Plassan, Beranger, De Jonghe, Hamman, Le Jeune, Aufray, Bosch, Paul Weber,

A. Achenbach, A. Siegert, Prof. Hubner, Verboeckhoven, Comte-Calix, Fichel, Lobrichon, Moulinet, Amberg, Roffiaen, and others,

including also probably the most important work ever received in this country, by Vernet le Comte of Paris, entitled the

PRINCESS OF MOROCCO.

The above will be open for exhibition on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, free, and remain day and evening till evening of sale.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONeer, will sell, on TUESDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 476 West 34th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., all the elegant household furniture, consisting in part of fine rosewood 7-octave Weber piano, pier and mantel mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor suite, crimson satin brocatel etageres, centre tables, easy chairs, brocatel and lace curtains, oil-paintings, rosewood and black-walnut bedroom suites, wardrobes, dressing-bureaus, feather beds, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, sheets, pillow-cases, and black-walnut extension table, buffet, arm-chairs, lounges, French china dinner and tea sets, library bookcase, suite in figured damask, &c. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

TUESDAY, 20th,

At 12 o'clock, at No. 384 Bleecker-st., mortgage sale of machinery, tools, materials, office furniture. Particulars to-morrow.

THURSDAY, 22d,

At 10½ o'clock, at No. 124 East 31st-st., elegant furniture.

FRIDAY, 23d,

At 10½ o'clock, at No. 40 Grove-st.

THURSDAY, 29th,

At 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.,

BANKRUPT SALE

of the estate and effects of Tracy, Irwin & Co., bankrupts.

See advertisement in *Times* and *Commercial*. Catalogues now ready.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction on MONDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the late residence of David T. Valentine, No. 106 East 25th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., the entire furniture, consisting in part of Brussels and velvet carpets, brocatel and lace curtains, parlor suites, etageres, centre-tables, arm-chairs, mantel clocks, etagere ornaments, black-walnut and rosewood bedroom suites, curtains and cornices, lounges, arm-chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, bed linen, &c.; black-walnut extension table, buffet, side tables, china, dinner and tea sets, glassware, &c.; bookcase, book-shelves, library tables, &c., &c.; also, a large assortment of kitchen and basement furniture. The extensive library of books will be sold at our store, No. 37 Nassau-st., and notice of which will be given. By order of the executor.

J. PAULDING, Executor.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—EXECUTORS' SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c., IN BROOKLYN.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on TUESDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 100 2d-place, Brooklyn, by order of the executors of W. A. Kinnelly, Esq., deceased:

Velvet, Brussels carpets and rugs, elegant carved rosewood suites in crimson silk, lace curtains, pier mirrors, etageres, superb ormolu clocks, easy chairs, parlor suites, covered in blue and gold silk brocatel; bronze groups, oil-paintings, &c.

LIBRARY—Richly-carved bookcases, a very valuable library of richly-bound standard works, reps library suite, reps curtains, &c.

BEDROOM—Elegant canopy rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoire a glaces, rosewood suites in green plush, rich bronze clocks and figures, hair and spring mattresses, lounges, very choice engravings, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Black-walnut buffet, lounge in green reps, chairs to match; superb and white and buff china decorated dinner set; silver-plated ware, glassware, &c. Also, a gent's wardrobe, coats, vests, pants, shirts, &c. The above are to be sold without reserve. Parties going to above sale will take Fulton Ferry, Court-st. car via Greenwood.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c.—On MONDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 118 East 19th-st., consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved black-walnut suites in crimson reps, gilt-frame French-plate pier mirror and cornices, lace window curtains, carved rosewood marble-top mirror-back etagere, rosewood work stand, black-walnut marble-top centre, oval and round tables, real bronze figures, elegant blue and decorated china vases, black-walnut hall stands, bronze and gilt chandeliers and brackets; rosewood, black-walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands; mattresses, pillows, bolsters, blankets, counterpanes, sheets, pillow cases, &c.; stair carpets, oil-cloths, window shades, black-walnut extension dining tables, black-walnut cane-seat chairs, china, crockery, glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On MONDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 57 West 24th-st., consisting of Brussels carpets, lace window curtains and gilt cornices, rosewood marble-top mirror-back etagere, black-walnut and rosewood book stands, rosewood marble-top centre tables, rosewood suite in green and gilt brocatel, rosewood sewing chairs in crimson and blue brocatel, black-walnut bedsteads, straw palliasses, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, black-walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany sofa tables, mahogany work table, black-walnut cane-seat chairs, window shades, gilt-frame engravings, mahogany marble-top commode, oil-cloths, Brussels stair carpets, oak hall stand, rosewood bedsteads, black-walnut extension table, china, crockery, glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, AT NO. 19 East 15th-st., magnificent household furniture, valuable library, containing 1,000 volumes; and autographs, several very fine life size bronze and marble figures; valuable oil paintings, &c. Particulars hereafter.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom heretofore occupied by a member of the Union Club, to let to a gentleman, with or without breakfast. At No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st. Also a small upper room.

A MAN AND WIFE, OR TWO SINGLE gentlemen, can find board in a private family where there are no other boarders, one block from Abingdon-square; terms, $14. Address B. T., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

NO. 29 WEST 32D-ST. — HANDSOME suites of rooms to let with board; permanent arrangements at Summer terms; house first-class in every respect; references exchanged.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM, 20x24 feet, to rent, having mirrors, handsome wardrobe, &c., near Brevoort House. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

NO 45 BOND-ST.—A HANDSOME BACK parlor and extension room furnished to let, to gentlemen only, without board, to a permanent party very reasonable.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; bath, hot and cold water; private family. Apply at No. 190 Laurens-st., one door below Bleecker-st.

NO. 145 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY Park—Handsomely furnished rooms en suite for families, with board; also, single rooms for gentlemen; location desirable; no moving in May.

NO. 100 EAST 29TH-ST., CORNER OF 4th-av.—Two very nicely furnished rooms, together or separate, without board; no May moving.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT No. 23 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.,) between Broadway and University-place; good references required.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 18 WEST 25th-st., one large front room on second floor; one suite on parlor floor, with large closets.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.—A furnished parlor and bedroom to rent, without board, to one gentleman.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, WITH BOARD—Clinton-place, May 1. Apply at No. 20 West 16th-st.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, AT No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR INDIVIDUALS or families on the border of Lake Champlain, en route to the Adirondacks and Sarnac Lakes, and opposite City of Burlington; large, airy rooms, well-furnished table and pleasant grounds; City reference given. For particulars address Mrs. E. B. WATSON, Port Kent, Essex County, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—HOUSE open on and after April 15, 1869. JAMES G. ROE.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—BEGINS AT 8.
(Late Pike's, corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.)
GRANDEST THEATRE IN THE WORLD!

The vestibule of this magnificent palace of art is worthy of special attention as the grandest and most beautiful in Europe or America.

Jas. Fisk, Jr., Proprietor | C. W. Tayleure, Manager.
FOURTH WEEK OF SHAKESPEARE'S FAIRY ROMANCE,

THE NEWEST | THE TEMPEST, THE TEMPEST, THE TEMPEST, | SENSATION!

A "star" cast led by the eminent American artist,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.
Mr. FRANK MAYO........as........FERDINAND
Mr. WM. DAVIDGE........as........CALIBAN
THE GREAT SHIP SCENE!

A splendid illusion, in which the awful terrors of a storm at sea, and the foundering of a ship, are depicted with a power and fidelity never equaled upon the American stage. The magnificent lightning effect is introduced in this thrilling scene for the first time in this country.

THE GREAT MORLACCHI BALLET TROUPE, MATCHLESS SCENERY, EXQUISITE MUSIC, GORGEOUS EFFECTS, SPLENDID COSTUMES.

PRICES—75 cents, $1, $1 50, and 30 cents.

MATINEE PRICES.—Admission 50 cents; children, 30 cents; orchestra seats, $1; family circle, 25 cents.

Seats can be secured at the box office, at No. 701 Broadway, and the Erie Railway office, 23d-st., junction of 5th-av. and Broadway.

GRAND TEMPEST MATINEE 1½ SATURDAY.

THE TAMMANY.

Managing Director..............LEONARD GROVER

TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM. WONDERFUL AND UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF LA SENORITA CARLOTTA TURNOUR, THE QUEEN OF THE AIR, THE VERY TYPE OF BEAUTY, ELEGANCE AND GRACE. LAST WEEK of the WONDERFUL GREGORIES. LAST WEEK of the DARING SOMERSAULT BETWEEN THE BARS. LAST WEEK of Mlle. GERTRUDE'S Trained DOGS and MONKIES. LAST NIGHTS of the POPULAR BURLEQUE of the HORSE MARINES. LAST NIGHTS of the Comic Pantomime, MOTHER WIDDLE WADDLE. GREAT PROGRAMME! IMMENSE SUCCESS! Enthusiastic applause! Performance commences at 7:50. TURNOUR AT 9. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 and 50 cents extra.

NOTICE.—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, the Burlesque Pantomime of ROBINSON CRUSOE AND HIS MAN FRIDAY.

THE TAMMANY.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, will be produced in a style of magnificence HITHERTO UNSURPASSED in the annals of AMUSEMENT CHRONOLOGY—the Burlesque Pantomime of ROBINSON CRUSOE AND HIS MAN FRIDAY. This burlesque has been in active preparation for the past two months, and will present an array of PANTOMIMIC TALENT sufficient to dazzle and bewilder the spectator by its greatness. THE SCENERY will be entirely new and prepared expressly for this occasion. THE ZANFRETTA TROUPE of Pantomimists will appear in conjunction with the great Tammany Company. The scenery, dresses and properties brought out from Europe for Wallack's have been transferred to the Tammany, and will be presented in addition. The Harlequinade will surpass anything of the kind ever before produced in America.

RETURN
RETURN
OF THE
GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS,
GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS,
Which will open in their
MAMMOTH WATER-PROOF PAVILION,
FOR A SHORT SEASON,
CORNER OF 34TH-ST. AND BROADWAY,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, April 19,
MONDAY EVENING, April 19.

The Troupe of Artists has been selected from among the most talented and renowned in the Equestrian Profession.

Mme. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
Mme. CECILE WATSON,
Miss JEANETTE WATSON,
FRANK PASTOR,
the great Bareback Rider.
JAMES E. COOKE,
LA JEUNE BERT,
the Champion Hurdle Rider.
MARQUEISE, the Brazilian Bareback Rider.
FRED WATSON, Great Scenic Rider.
THE CONRAD FAMILY—Shappy and Whitney.
Herr HOLTON—Sam Long, Frank Whittaker, Clowns.
TWO PERFORMANCES EACH DAY,
2 and 7½ P. M.; doors open half an hour previous.

Admission 50 cents; children under 10 years 25 cents; Reserved chairs (adults) 75 cents; Reserved chairs (children) 50 cents.

THE FIRST GRAND STREET PAGEANT will take place TO-MORROW, (Monday,) leaving the Pavilion at 10 A. M., and pass down 6th-av. to 14th-st., thence to 3d-av. to the Bowery, Chatham-st. to Park-row, to Broadway, up Broadway to 34th-st. to the place of exhibition.

LOOK OUT FOR THE LIVE LION LOOSE IN THE STREETS.

SHAKESPEARE READING.

Complimentary Benefit to
PROF. ROBERT R. RAYMOND,
At Plymouth Church Lecture-room, Brooklyn,
On TUESDAY EVENING, April 20,
On which occasion Prof. RAYMOND will read the
Comedy of
"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING,"
Before the
Plymouth Young People's Association.

Reading to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents. To be obtained at the usual places, and at the door. Members' tickets suspended.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RIVERS'
ANNUAL EXHIBITION
AND SOIREE DANSANTE,
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1869.

ONE HUNDRED small children in elegant costumes and beautiful dances.

Tickets, $1. Tickets can be obtained at C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 130 State-st., Brooklyn, or at the door on the evening of the soiree.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

MAY NUMBER OF NICK-NAX JUST out! Funnier than ever! Only 10 cents.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

IMPORTANT TO DEALERS IN VELOCIPEDES.

The undersigned, being extensively engaged in the manufacture of first-class Velocipedes of the most improved patterns, is now prepared to furnish them in any quantity at least twenty per cent. under the usual prices; a strong, durable school machine as low as $45. A liberal discount to dealers buying in quantities.

J. DOUGHTY, No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
VELOCIPEDES. VELOCIPEDES,
at CALVIN WITTY'S,
Nos. 634 and 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 140 EAST 32D-ST., PAIR bay carriage horses; 16 hands, long tails; a desirable family team in every respect, together with rockaway carriage and covered harness, all in good order. A Victoria, by Lawrence; single harness to match, by Lowden. Also, a bay mare, 15½ hands high; 6 years old; has trotted in 2:50; fine action and style. Top wagon, by Brewster; single harness, by Dunscomb.

FOR SALE—AT STABLE NO. 140 EAST 32d-st., a pair bay horses, with rockaway carriage and covered mounted harness; horses, 16 hands, long tails, and gentle in every respect. Also, a Victoria, by Lawrence, harness by Lowden; all in perfect order for use.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE TO OBTAIN a complete outfit very low; will be sold this week; close carriage, (Adams,) suitable for Winter or Summer; a pair stylish long-tail bay horses, harness, blankets, whips, &c., and two livery coats. Price, $1,200. At private stable, No. 86 West 28th-st.

VELOCIPEDES.—EIGHT FIRST-CLASS velocipedes, (Pickering & Wood's,) for sale cheap for cash, at No. 141 Fulton-st., before 12 M. to-morrow.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1869. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unsurpassed for speed and comfort. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove, barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WILLIAM J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds. For choice of days apply early at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st. at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 8:15, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplank.

N. B.—The steamer NORWALK will occupy the route for a few days.

YONKERS FERRY.—NEW STEAMBOAT, FLORENCE, Captain BELKNAP, will commence running April 18. Leave Yonkers at 7:15 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sunday trips—Leave Yonkers at 8:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. Freight taken. Landing at 34th-st. each way.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT for Albany and Troy. Fare, $2. The rebuilt and elegant steamer CONNECTICUT will leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with the morning express trains for the West, North and East.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ROSSINI'S MESSE SOLENNELLE.
KELLOGG.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH begs to announce that arrangements have been completed for the first representation in America of Rossini's immortal composition, the

MESSE SOLENNELLE,
Composed in 1863..................Orchestrated in 1864
which will take place at the Academy of Music
On THURSDAY EVENING, April 29, 1869.
G. ROSSINI'S POSTHUMOUS MASS

was first heard on the 13th of March, 1864, at the Hotel of M. Le Comte Pillet-Will. It was given to the entire World of Art for the first time on the 28th of February, (the 78th anniversary of Rossini's birth,) at the Theatre Italian, Paris. Its representations in France, England and on the European Continent met with the most glorious success.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH, who has purchased at an immense outlay the sole proprietorship for the United States, is determined that no pains or expense shall be spared to make the rendering of the greatest work of the lately deceased distinguished composer, G. Rossini, as complete and artistic as can be desired.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
the greatest living American Prima Donna, in conjunction with
MME. TESTA,
The eminent Prima Donna, Contralto;
SIGNOR BOETTI, Primo Tenore;
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI, Primo Basso;

together with a large chorus and increased orchestra, will assist in its first representation in America.

The sale of tickets and seats will commence on MONDAY MORNING, April 26, at 9 A. M., at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...........Mr. Lester Wallack
Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.
LAST NIGHTS
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE
OF
SCHOOL,
In consequence of
FORTHCOMING NOVELTIES.

It is with much regret that the Manager announces the unavoidable withdrawal of this charming comedy, as he is under engagement to produce other plays within a given time.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. T. WARD, Mr. CASHIN, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss SAVILLE, Miss F. CLAYTON, Miss LAWRENCE, Miss A. ROWE, Miss E. MONELL, Miss JENNIE DAY, Miss TIMONEY and others.

NEW SCENERY—MUSIC—COSTUMES.
Box book open six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
SCHOOL.
SATURDAY, APRIL 24.
Doors open at 1½; commence at 2.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
MONDAY, and EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
AS
OTHELLO,
WITH A SPLENDID CAST.

ON SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK,
THE SECOND OTHELLO MATINEE.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 24,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS IN
THE MARBLE HEART.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the Theatre, or at its BRANCH TICKET OFFICE, at the music store of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

PAREPA-ROSA.
STEINWAY HALL.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 21 and 22.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA

Will make her reappearance since her late protracted illness in a

GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,
WEDNESDAY, April 21.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will sing
IL BACIO,

Cavatina, Gazza Ladra, and in the grand duet from Don Pasquale, and the Laughing Trio, by Tartini, assisted by

Mr. NORDBLOM,

the young Swedish tenor, who will, on this occasion, make his debut in New-York.

Signor P. FERRANTI, Buffo Brilliante.
Mr. ALFRED PEASE, Pianist, (first appearance this season.)
Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist.
Mr. GEORGE W. COLBY, Accompanyist.
THURSDAY, April 22.
GRAND ORATORIA..........Haydn's "Creation."
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA
will sing the parts of EVE and GABRIEL.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Basso.
CHORUS OF THE MENDELSSOHN UNION.
THEO. THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA.
CONDUCTOR..............THEO. THOMAS.

The sale of seats for the Miscellaneous Concert will commence Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the box office of Steinway Hall, Schirmer's music store and the atre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

The sale of seats for the Oratorio will commence at the same places on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Reserved seats, $1 50; admission, $1.

STEINWAY HALL.
SUNDAY CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS........................Director.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS, EXTRA, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, APRIL 18, AT 8.
LAST BUT ONE.
GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.

The following eminent artists will appear, together with

THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA:
SIGRA. ELENA LANARI, (Prima Donna Soprano,)
MR. HUGO BUSSMEYER, (Pianist.)

1. OVERTURE, "Coriolan"..........................Beethoven
2. BRIDAL PROCESSION, "Lohengrin"..Wagner
3. ARIA, "Puritani"..Bellini
4. a. LAST HOPE, Meditation..............Gottschalk
   b. WEDDING MARCH, Mendelssohn, Transc..............................Bussmeyer
5. GRAND FANTASIE, "Don Juan"..............Mozart
6. OVERTURE, "Robespierre," (by request). Litolff
7. a. ABENDLIED................................Schumann
   b. WIEGENLIED..Vogt
8. VALSE DI ROMEO AND JULIET......Gounod
9. HUNGARIA, Grand Caprice de Concert d'apres Ernst..............................Bussmeyer
10. MARCHE TRIOMPHALE, Schiller, (by request)............................Meyerbeer

IRVING HALL—BERGNER'S CONCERT.
The public is respectfully informed that
F. BERGNER'S GRAND CONCERT
WILL TAKE PLACE
On TUESDAY EVENING, April 20, at 8,
assisted by the following array of talent:
Mlle. JOSEY HOFLE,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. FERD VON INTEN,
Mr. OTTO SINGER,
Mr. JOSEPH ELLER,
Mr. THEO. THOMAS,
Mr. JULIUS HESS,
Mr. GEORGE MATZKA.
TICKETS $1.

Tickets to be had at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; at Jordens & Martens', No. 758 Broadway, and in the evening at the door.

SHIPPING.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Consolidation of the Bristol and Fall River Lines. The largest and most magnificent steamers in the world. BRISTOL, Captain BRAYTON, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS. PROVIDENCE, Captain SIMMONS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

Will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

JAMES FISK, JR., Managing Director.
M. R. SIMONS, General Superintendent.
CHAS. H. VAILE, Genl. Pass. Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau,)..April 22
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..............April 29
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..................May 6
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS....................April 19
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN..............May 8
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 22,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER...Saturday, April 24
CORTES..................NELSON..Saturday, May 1

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, April 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA, will sail April 28.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, sued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE in the country, for four months from June 1; must have ample accommodation, with carriage-house and stabling for four horses, be in a healthy location and easy of access to the City. Reply, stating location, size of house and terms, to Box No. 1,238 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—MEDIUM-SIZED BROWN-stone or brick house, in good location, at fair rent; not above 54th-st., and between 4th and 8th avs. Address J. M. R., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A bulkhead or part of a pier, covered, on the North River, between the Battery and Chambers-st. Address J. H., Box No. 11 Post Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN South Orange; stable required on the premises. Address Box No. 1,081 New-York Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
J. FISK, JR., Proprietor. | A. BIRGFELD, Manager.
COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE
FRENCH OPERA.
Houses crowded nightly with the
ELITE AND FASHION OF NEW-YORK CITY.
CHANGE OF OPERA EVERY NIGHT.
TOSTEE, IRMA, AUJAC, AND ALL THE FAVORITE ARTISTS OF THE
GRAND DOUBLE OPERA TROUPE.
The best Chorus ever heard in America.
SUPERB ORCHESTRA.
NEW SCENERY AND WARDROBE.
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 19,
LA PERICHOLE.
IRMA......La Perichole. | M. AUJAC.......Piquillo.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 20,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21,
BARBE BLEUE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 22,
LA BELLE HELENE.
Admission..............$1 | Family circle......50 cents
Seats secured in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—14TH-ST.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 22, 1869,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO
MR. NEIL BRYANT,
on which occasion the following popular artists have kindly volunteered:
MR. DAN BRYANT
will appear in his great specialty,
HANDY ANDY,
supported by
MR. B. T. RINGGOLD, MR. C. H. ROCKWELL,
MR. G. F. BROWNE, MR. J. L. MATHEWS.
By kind permission of LESTER WALLACK, ESQ.,
MR. JAS. W. COLLIER, MR. CHAS. WARWICK,
MRS. H. P. GRATTAN, MRS. D. MYRON, LOTTIE BELL, kindly volunteered.
MR. J. LEVY,
the great cornet-a-piston artist.
MR. HARRY SANDERSON,
the celebrated Pianist.
MR. G. W. COLBY,
Pianist.
MR. TONY PASTOR,
the world-renowned Comic Vocalist.
MR. JOS. EMMETT,
the inimitable Dutch Comedian.
MR. FRANK MORAN,
the favorite Comedian from Philadelphia.
MR. N. W. GOULD,
Guitarist.
The entertainment will commence with the
BRYANTS MINSTRELS,
in their popular Soiree D' "Ethiope." Messrs.
NELSE SEYMOUR, UNSWORTH,
EUGENE, HOGAN, HUGHES,
MONROE DEMPSTER, G. W. ROCKEFELLER,
WM. P. GRIER, SIG. GARATAQUI, ROSS BROS.,
and the great Vocal and Instrumental Quartette.
22D APRIL | NEIL BRYANT | APRIL 22.
22D APRIL | Testimonial. | APRIL 22.
Admission, $1. Commences at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
CONTINUED FURORE.
THE EVER POPULAR PANTOMINE,
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
has, since its earliest production,
MOST UNDENIABLY PROVED
GEO. L. FOX'S GREAT TRIUMPH.
GEO. L. FOX'S GREAT TRIUMPH.
GEO. L. FOX'S GREAT TRIUMPH.
GEO. L. FOX'S GREAT TRIUMPH.
452D TO 459TH REPRESENTATION.
THE GRACEFUL MLLE. SANGALI,
SIG. COSTA'S BALLETS,
CHARMING HARLEQUINADE,
C. K. FOX AS PANTALOON.
GLITTERING TRANSFORMATION.
Matinees, 1½, Wednesday and Saturday.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
WALL'S ELISE HOLT BURLESQUE TROUPE.
WALL'S ELISE HOLT BURLESQUE TROUPE.
WALL'S ELISE HOLT BURLESQUE TROUPE.
Revival for one week only of
LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D.
LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D.
ELISE HOLT..............as..............GENNARO
JAMES LEWIS..........as..........LUCRETIA
NEW FARCE.
NEW FARCE.

In rehearsal, an entirely new and original mythological burlesque.

Admission 50 cents. Doors open at 7½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, OPPOSITE ST. Nicholas Hotel.—The magnificent Mythological Burlesque of PLUTO, OR THE MAGIC LYRE, together with the great original Musical Wonder, Mr. WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD, and a COMPANY OF UNSURPASSED VERSATILITY. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
GLORIOUS TRIUMPH of the SEVEN DWARFS,
SEVEN DWARFS. EVERY NIGHT,
with GRAND MATINEES
EVERY SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.
LAST WEEK OF THE PRESENT SEASON.

The Bryants respectfully announce that their troupe will open in Baltimore April 26, and Washington May 3, for one week, and REOPEN AT THEIR FOURTEENTH-STREET OPERA HOUSE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 10,
with new attractions, popular prices, &c.
Last week of the successful burlesque opera,
RED HOT. | Dan Bryant.....as...Jupiter | RED HOT.
RED HOT. | Unsworth..............as...Pluto | RED HOT.
RED HOT. | Eugene..........as. Eurydice | RED HOT.
RED HOT. | Nelse Seymour..as.... Cupid | RED HOT.
RED HOT. | Rockefeller.......as.. Orpheus | RED HOT.
LAST WEEK. BRYANTS'. LAST WEEK.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Great success of THE COURT OF JUSTICE. Immense hit of THE TEMPEST, OR LOVE UNDER DIFFICULTY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MOST POSITIVELY
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON!
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON!
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON!
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON!
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON!
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON!
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON!
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON!

EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
AND AT BOTH THE MATINEES,
will be presented for these closing entertainments
A FAREWELL PROGRAMME
OF EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIVE POWER,
comprising in one grand performance
ALL THE MOST POPULAR FEATURES
OF THE ENTIRE SEASON,
and introducing the full strength of the
MOST TALENTED AND COMPLETE TROUPE
OF CHAMPION BAREBACK RIDERS,
GYMNASTS, CLOWNS, ACROBATS,
EQUILIBRISTS AND VOLTIGEURS
ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT,
together with
THE MOST SUBERB COLLECTION OF
HIGHLY-TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES,
PERFORMING DOGS AND EDUCATED MULES
to be found on this side of the Atlantic.
THE GREAT MELVILLE
AND HIS CHARMING INFANT SON;
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE GREATEST OF LADY RIDERS;
ROBERT STICKNEY,
THE CHAMPION EQUESTRIAN;
WILLIAM DUTTON AND FRANK MELVILLE,
THE DARING SOMERSAULT RIDERS;
THE LEVANTINE BROTHERS;
LESTER, THE CONTORTIONIST;
WILLIAMS AND CONRAD,
THE INIMITABLE CLOWNS,
AND THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH TROUPE
IN THEIR MOST BRILLIANT ACTS!

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.,
NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
The 44th Annual Exhibition.

TRENOR'S CLOSING SOIREE DANSANTE, THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, April 19. Tickets can be had from Mr. Trenor at his beautiful
ACADEMY ROOMS, LYRIC HALL,
No. 723 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF OWNERS OF PROPerty, including piers and bulkheads on West-st., from Battery to Hammond-st., will be held at Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, Real Estate Salesroom, at 3 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 19th inst., in reference to bill before the Legislature for the widening of West-st.

FINE ARTS.

THE WORKS OF ART

Collected by SAM. P. AVERY, will be sold at auction at the Somerville Art Gallery on the 27th and 28th of April.

200 paintings in oil and water colors, &c. By over 100 celebrated American and foreign artists.

Particulars early.

MUSICAL.

A CHICKERING PIANO, $200.

Several first-class pianos returned from hire; bargains. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, Factory and warerooms, 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET—A complete library of modern music for voice and piano-forte.

Chopin's Valses, complete............................50c.
Eighteen baritone and bass songs.........................50c.
Beethoven's 45 original waltzes.............................50c.
La Nozze de Figaro, complete, for piano-forte......50c.
Verdi's Rigoletti, complete, for piano-forte.........50c.

Any work mailed on receipt of price. Catalogues free. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway, (over Savings Bank,) New-York.

THE MASON AND HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, winners of the Paris Exposition Medal, whose Cabinet Organs are the ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE, have recently reduced prices, and now offer their well-known organs at prices of inferior instruments—$50 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

BARGAINS FOR CASH—A NEW SEVEN-octave piano, first-class maker, for $275; one second-hand seven-octave piano, $150; one do., $75; one six and three-quarters octave do., $90; one six-octave, $60; new cabinet organs, $50, $65, $90 and $100, and others in proportion; at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS, of six first-class makes, at extremely low prices for cash during this month, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid. The same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

ORGANS FOR SALE.—ONE NEW ORGAN of 24 stops, with two sets of keys; also several new and second-hand organs, from 2 to 10 stops, suitable for small churches, halls or lecture rooms. Warerooms, L. U. STUART, No. 124 West 35th-st.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VArious makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Building and Loan Association—Agricultural Convention—The Negro Postmaster—Grade of Politicians—Improving Public Sentiment—New Hotel—New Newspaper—Spiritualism.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Monday, April 12, 1869.

The recent establishment of a Building and Loan Association—the first ever formed in Columbia—and that close upon the heels of the first savings bank, established a few weeks ago; and that following close after the opening of a national bank, the first bank in the city since the war; these things indicate the active operation of the new *régime*. And although all these things are hailed as first-rate in their way, the most practical among us believe that the erection of three cotton factories upon the Columbia Canal, which Senator SPRAGUE purchased a few months ago, or on the Congaree River, hard by, would do four times as much good. It is now rumored that Senator SPRAGUE will commence operations in building his immense cotton factory about the end of the coming Summer.

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

All parts of this State are now fully aroused upon the matter of an Agricultural Convention, to be held on the 28th inst. in this city. Delegates have already been chosen in all the seaboard counties and in several of the up-country counties. Railroads are offering to transport delegates for reduced fare, and the hotels are offering board at half price in the furtherance of the project, so that there is very little doubt that it will be a fully successful affair. This is the first organized movement in agriculture since the war. Before the war there was for many years a State Agricultural Society, which held an Annual Fair, awarding premiums and encouraging production in the usual ways. But since 1860 nothing in this way has been done until now. The present movement is to organize a State Agricultural Society, with the prospect of a grand Fair next Fall or the one following. The Fair buildings were burned with the city by General SHERMAN'S troops in 1865; so that the movement now starting has to do so *de novo*, without even a lot to exhibit on.

THE COLORED POSTMASTER.

The appointment of CHARLES M. WILDER, a white quadroon, (three quarters white,) of this city, to be Postmaster of Columbia, is felt by the white race to be an offensive one to them as whites rather than as Democrats. It is conceded on all hands that President GRANT could not have found many men, white or black, of his party, who would have been less objectionable to the community; for though a negro—all colored persons are in general known as negroes, though not technically such—CHARLES M. WILDER is known to the community to have been an honest and industrious man, a carpenter by trade, of very limited education and quite moderate abilities. If tampering with politics for a couple of years has not corrupted the good that was in him, the two facts that he is a negro and of limited education are all that stand against him in the minds of the white race; whereas there are scores of white men who have risen into notice and position by means of appeals to the lowest prejudices of the negro and making him their tool, who would have been far more offensive to the community. These whites who use the negro for their own purposes are known here as scalawags. Besides these scalawags, there are scores of white men—jobbing politicians, unsuccessful preachers, and broken-down sharpers from the North—who have flocked in upon us to do what the scalawags do; and these too would have been more objectionable to respectable men, if appointed to the office of Postmaster, instead of WILDER. These latter fellows are called carpet-baggers. So that, I take it, since a purely party appointment must be made by the President, and a man from this community appointed, all decent men rather rejoice in the appointment of WILDER as Postmaster. That is to say, after some years' experiment with the political leaders of the South Carolina Radicals, our community—the whites—are prepared to rank the three classes of Radicals in the following order: 1. The negro, who is respected for doing the best he can for his race, although he unfortunately sometimes sacrifices principle in doing so. 2. The carpet-bagger, who, though a mere adventurer, and generally utterly unprincipled and unscrupulous as to his means, still is felt to be a sharper, whose aim is patent, and is to be treated as one growing rich on the misfortunes of others; and 3. The scalawag, who stands last and lowest, because he adds to the infamy of the carpet-bagger the treachery of being false to his home and friends and race. In considering this scale of estimation, the Northern reader needs to be reminded, probably, that the white race of this State is as a unit opposed to the present order of things—to the *régime* of the negroes; and while this does not necessarily make them Democrats, it does necessarily make them Anti-Radicals. And it is in this way that the white race to a man almost is called Democratic. The very few whites who have part in the present *régime* are all of them either from the North or resident carpet-baggers or scalawags. These terms, in their opprobrious nature, are of course not absolutely universal; but they are very nearly so—as nearly so as any other generalities ever are. In these remarks there is not the slightest reference to the immigrant from the North who has come here to live. Reference is made entirely to those adventurers who come to gamble in negro politics, and thus make fortunes out of a ruined State treasury. *These* are carpet-baggers. These come for the sole purpose of getting offices within the gift of the negro race. These fellows would be as utterly detested North as they are South, were they as well known. Public sentiment is getting more healthy every day; and the negro as a race is receiving a larger and larger share of sympathy and favor from the whites; while the adventurer, be he white or black, is beginning to feel the grip of outraged public opinion closing tighter and tighter around his voracious throat.

ITEMS.

A new and fine hotel—to be known as the Columbia Hotel—is to be opened in about ten days in this city. It is upon the main street, and quite central in its locality. For a couple of years there has been but one daily newspaper—the *Phœnix*—published in Columbia. Another—the *Guardian*—is announced for the first of May. Both these dailies are in politics what is known as conservative. A lecture by a spiritualist is announced for to-night. This is the first of its kind ever offered by a resident citizen.

BOISE.

The Art Sales at Goupil's.

The closing sale of the invoice of paintings, chromos, engravings, &c., forming the balance of stock of Mr. KNOEDLER, successor to GOUPIL & Co., took place at the salesrooms corner Broadway and Ninth-street, yesterday, commencing at 11 A. M. Mr. H. D. MINER was the auctioneer. The engravings and chromos left unsold on Friday were first disposed of at very fair prices, after which Mr. MINER put up the oil-paintings comprised in the invoice. These did not, in most instances, bring as high prices as they should have done; the bidding on them was not as spirited as on the chromos sold either yesterday or on Friday. The prominent pieces were disposed of at the following figures: Washington Crossing the Delaware, $60; Morning and Evening, (companion pieces,) after LANDSEER, $32 50 each; Cattle, after PAUL POTTER, (small,) $15; Still Life, $18; Sunday Morning, (German scene,) $20; Flemish Scene, $22 50; Rembrandt in His Studio, $22; The Pet Dove, $27 50; The Straw Hat, (a pastel piece,) large size, being an excellent portrait of the Empress EUGENIE in Summer dress, by BROCHAR, painted in Paris, $110; The Alps, by SCHENCK, $18; Landscape, by RONDEL, (small,) $23; The Blessed Virgin Appearing to St. Dominick, a small picture on porcelain, $50; Beatrice Cenci, (copy,) by INNESS, $26; Still Life, by BAPTISTE, $30 50; Sheep and Landscape, by PLASS, two small pieces, $45 and $35; The Reaper, after FAED, $23. Besides these there were several small paintings by WYDEVELT, GAULT, DORCEY and LYER, which brought moderate prices.

Grammar School Exhibition.

An exhibition was given yesterday by the pupils of the female department of Grammar School No. 29, in Greenwich-street, near Rector-street. The object was to procure funds for additions to the school cabinet and library. The programme opened by a series of recitations by Mary Holman, Katy O'Connor, Nora Piggott, Bella and Louisa Jacquin and Emma Thompson, and by solos and duets by Emma and Leonora Thompson, Sallie Hayes, Katie McCarthy, Bessie Welsh, Mary Curran, Theresa Donnelly, Frederic H. Nash and Maggie Connors. These were followed by two little plays called "Greenwich Seminary" and the "Grand Entree," performed in great part by the above young ladies. The latter piece comprised sundry ball-room dances, and closed with a comic scene.

The whole was under the superintendence of Miss CATHERINE WHITE, the Principal. The children were well dressed and intelligent.

The trustees of the school are David Fox, Chas. F. Bergen, John C. Bailey, William Kenny and Patrick Baldwin.

National Guard News and Gossip.

The Seventh Regiment will parade, in full uniform, to-morrow evening, it being the eighth anniversary of the departure of the regiment from New-York to the defence of the National Capital. His Honor Mayor Hall, in behalf of the Corporation of the City of New-York, will present a stand of colors to the regiment. Roll-call of companies at 8 o'clock. Field and staff will report to the Colonel, and the non-commissioned staff and band will report to the Adjutant at 7:45 o'clock P. M. As every member of the regiment is expected to be present, in full uniform, the strength of the battalion will be unusually large. Members are required to remove their uniforms from the armory before 5 o'clock P. M. of the 19th inst., as the changing of clothing cannot be allowed in any part of the armory on the evening of that day. After the presentation of colors by the Mayor, the muskets will be immediately returned to the musket-racks, under the supervision of Captains of companies, and members will be allowed to exchange the uniform hat for the fatigue cap. The north staircase will be used for entrance to the large drill-room, and the south staircase for exit. No smoking will be allowed in the building. Members in full uniform, and ladies accompanying them, will be admitted to the armory without tickets. Extra tickets may be obtained from commandants of Companies. Members of the Veteran Corps will procure tickets from Colonel Cyrus H. Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane. No hat or cloak-room will be provided, unless the weather is very unpleasant. The Committee of Arrangements have made great preparations and propose to have the entire armory decorated in the most lavish manner with a profusion of natural flowers, so that the entire interior will be a perfect bower. Thomas Nast's great picture in oil, depicting the departure of the Seventh from this City in 1861, *en route* for the National Capital, has been finished by the artist, and will be on exhibition during the evening.

Adjutant-General Townsend announces in recent orders that in accordance with the recommendation of the regimental, brigade and division commanders, and in further reduction of the force, as contemplated in chapter 651, law of 1868, the Third Regiment Infantry, National Guard of the State of New-York, is disbanded, and will be mustered out of the service of the active militia of the State. The provisions of General Orders No. 14, series of 1868, from General Headquarters, will be followed and govern in the disbandment and muster-out of this organization. Major-General Alexander Shaler, commanding First Division National Guard, will promulgate this order and see that the execution thereof is proceeded with at once.

Adjutant J. Henderson Grant, who served with the Twenty-second Regiment as Lieutenant-Colonel while that command was in the field, was recently tendered the position of Generalissimo and Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese military forces. He would have accepted the important position had not the English and French Ministers remonstrated with the Imperial Government, on the ground that an American already held the position of Chief Admiral of the Japanese Navy. General Grant is, however, Chief of Staff to the Japanese Commander-in-Chief and military instructor to the entire army of the Empire. An American officer holds high rank in the Haytian Army, and the High Admiral of President SALNAVE'S navy, and other Americans are in various high commands in the Chinese armies. We hear also that leading Confederate officers are identified with the insurgents in Cuba. Admiral TUCKER, of the Chilian and Peruvian Navies, was also an officer in our own navy. Our late war has been most prolific in the production of eminent military talent and other nations are availing themselves of the fact.

Colonel Clark, of the Seventh Regiment, announces that upon application of the commandant of Company K, Private Edward Foote is honorably discharged. The following members have been expelled from Company A: Charles A. Corson, Edward C. Tiffany and William C. Leonard.

In Special Orders No. 2, Headquarters First Brigade Cavalry, Brigadier-General Brooke Postley states that he has heard and considered the appeal of Second Lieutenant Henry Abel, First Regiment Cavalry, from the proceedings of a Brigade Court-martial (whereof Colonel Henry Brinker is President,) imposing upon such appellant three several penalties: First—For not accepting the office of First Lieutenant, upon being elected thereto. Second—For ball tickets, First Regiment Cavalry, (which the appellant avers he never received.) Third—For not wearing epaulettes on parade, Nov. 25, 1868. The appeal of such appellant from the action of such Court imposing the two first-named penalties, is sustained. Such penalties being imposed without authority of law, are remitted. Ball tickets have nothing whatever to do with an officer's military duty. And no penalty is attached to the refusal of a commissioned officer to accept promotion to an office for the duties of which he may be unfitted. It would be more creditable, perhaps, if some officers accepting office, for which they are wholly unfitted, had the grace to decline. The excuse offered by the appellant, both before the Court and on appeal, for the "disobedience of orders," in appearing on the parade of Nov. 23, 1868, without his epaulettes, is insufficient. The appeal of such appellant from the proceedings of such Court, imposing such fine, is therefore dismissed.

On Wednesday evening, Company C of the Twenty-second Regiment, presented their Captain, John H. Palmer, with a handsome gold American watch, as a mark of their esteem for him as an officer and a gentleman. Captain Palmer is an officer who will be greatly missed in the regiment, as he was always prompt and untiring in the discharge of the duties of his position. He has resigned the command of Company C in consequence of business engagements.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, during the two weeks ending April 10: *Second Division.*—Henry Heath, Inspector, vice William J. Steele, retired with commanding officer. John E. Fay, ordnance officer, vice John B. Woodward, appointed Major-General. Robert R. Woodward, Commissary of Subsistence, vice Henry Heath, appointed Inspector. First Regiment of Infantry—Mortimer L. Mackenzie, Adjutant, reappointment. John Howard Gray, Quartermaster, vice John B. Pannis, retired with Colonel. Louis H. Todd, Commissary of Subsistance, vice J. Howard Gray appointed Quartermaster. Ninth Regiment of Infantry—Charles M. Schieffelin, Captain, vice John Peper, resigned. Eleventh Regiment of Infantry—George Strippe, Captain, vice Charles L. Halberstadt, resigned; George J. Dambmann, Second Lieutenant, vice Frederick Jocper, transferred. Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry—Radcliff B. Lockwood, Captain, vice B. Suydam Grant, resigned; William C. Besson, Captain, vice John J. Camp, promoted; Donnell Van Schaick, First-Lieutenant, vice R. B. Lockwood, promoted. Thomas Comisky, First Lieutenant, vice L. Boardman, resigned. Forty-seventh Regiment Infantry—Edwin H. Johnson, First Lieutenant, vice D. W. Diedrich, resigned. Ambrose E. Bamer, Second Lieutenant, vice E. H. Johnson, promoted. John Eaton, Frst Lieutenant, vice W. Farington, resigned. Fifty-fourth Regiment of Infantry—John N. Weitzel, First Lieutenant, vice Adam Young, resigned. Peter Reinhard, Second Lieutenant, vice John N. Weitzell, promoted. Wm. N. Clark, Second-Lieutenant, vice C. H. Mathews, resigned. Sixty-fifth Regiment Infantry—John Yax, Second Lieutenant, vice Henry Lutz, failed to qualify; John C. Gram, Second Lieutenant, vice Frank Grabenstater, resigned.

The Third Brigade will have a field day some time next month, though at present the parade ground is undecided upon.

Colonel Meyer, of the Fifth Regiment, intends resigning at an early date. The regiment will make their annual parade to-morrow, in commemoration of Jefferson's birthday, and the command will be reviewed at the City Hall by Mayor Mall. General Burger, of the Second Brigade, will also review the regiment at Tompkins-square, and in the evening the officers will indulge in a banquet at their armory in Hester-street.

Jacob Fuchs, Chief of Line Cassions in Battery K, First Regiment Artillery, has been elected Second Lieutenant, vice Nicholas Henry, resigned.

On dit that Colonel Mason has signified a willingness to accept an election to the command of the Sixth Regiment, and we hope the rumor is true.

Major E. H. V. Kent, of the Washington Grey Cavalry, has returned to his first love, and is now drilling as a private with Company C, of the Twenty-second Regiment, his old command. "Corporal" Kent was warmly welcomed.

The Twenty-third (Brooklyn) Regiment will parade on the 6th of May, and be inspected and reviewed by General Messerole, of the Eleventh Brigade, at the Portland-avenue Arsenal. A promenade concert will close the evening's exercises.

The following resignations of officers have been accepted during the fortnight ending April 10: Colonel James Burt, Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance, March 31. Second Division—Charles H. Hunter, Aid-de-Camp, April 3. First Brigade of Cavalry—William C. Trall, Commissary of Subsistence, April 5. First Regiment of Cavalry—George F. Hartman, Captain, April 5. Tenth Regiment of Infantry—Amos C. James, Second Lieutenant, April 3. Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry—Theodore F. Allen, First Lieutenant, March 31. John Brower, Captain, April 5. Twenty-sixth Regiment of Infantry—C. A. Strong, Captain, April 5; James H. Dodge, Second Lieutenant, April 5. Thirty-third Regiment of Infantry—Frederick L. Butterfield, Second Lieutenant, April 5. Forty-seventh Regiment of Infantry—Robert Henderson, Second Lieutenant, March 31. Fifty-first Regiment of Infantry—Henry C. Allewell, Captain, April 2.

The Second Brigade field day will take place at the Prospect Park parade ground in the last week of May.

Rev. Joseph D. Philip has been appointed Chaplain to the Fifty-sixth Regiment.

The members of the Seventy-first Regiment Veteran Association will have their first annual banquet at the Hoffman House next Wednesday, the affair being strictly private.

A meeting of the old members of the Ninth Regiment was held at the armory in Twenty-sixth-street on Monday evening last, when the chair was assumed by Brigadier General JOHN Hendrickson, who explained that the object of the meeting was to organize a Veteran Association; that the main purpose of the Association will be to promote the interests of the regiment as a militia organization, and also to foster a cordiality of feeling and friendship that should always exist among men who have shared so many trials and dangers together, and to derive all the benefits such an organization, properly conducted, always brings to its members. After appointing a Committee on By-laws and designating Mr. James A. O'Connor as Secretary *pro tem*. the meeting was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

In Special Orders No. 30, the Adjutant-General announces that the General Court-martial, instituted by Special Orders No. 229, series of 1868, from headquarters, for the trial of Brigadier-General Philip S. Crooke, Fifth Brigade, Second Division, National Guard, of which Major-General Theodore B. Gates is President, is dissolved. Brigadier-General Philip S. Crooke is released from arrest, and will resume command of his brigade.

James T. Kilbreth is appointed Judge Advocate of the Third Brigade. A general Court-martial for the trial of delinquent commissioned officers and non-commissioned staff officers of the brigade is hereby appointed to convene at the armory of the Seventh Regiment, in the City of New-York, on Monday, 17th day of May, at 8 o'clock P. M. Detail for the Court—Colonel Wm. B. Allen, Fifty-fifth Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Webster, First Regiment; Captain Wm. H. Kipp, Seventh Regiment. Judge-Advocate J. T. Kilbreth will also attend the meetings of this Court.

The Ninth Regiment intend serenading General Wilcox, Colonel commanding, next Wednesday evening, about 10 o'clock P. M., at his residence, Park-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street. The full band are to turn out, and the regiment are ordered to appear in full fatigue, white cross-belts and white gloves, at the armory at 8 o'clock. There will be a preparatory drill in the armory in the manual of arms, loading, firing, &c. A non-commissioned officers' drill was held at the armory on Wednesday evening. Under Adjutant Albein, the sergeants show great proficiency in their duties.

The Amity-street Suicide.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday afternoon over the remains of JOHN J. MILLER, the hatter, who committed suicide at No. 131 Amity-street, as already fully narrated in the TIMES. The *post mortem* examination was conducted by Deputy Coroner SHINE and Dr. KNOX, and they arrived at the conclusion that death had been caused by morphine. The clerk for Dr. O. S. PINE, druggist, at No. 28 Sixth-avenue, testified that the deceased had presented a prescription in his own handwriting, and as MILLER had been an old-established druggist, the clerk had no hesitation in furnishing the drug. When the package had been made up and the price announced, MILLER demurred to paying 30 cents and insisted upon a reduction. The clerk accepted 20 cents for the morphine, little dreaming that suicide was contemplated by his customer. No further developments were made, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Street Casualties.

MICHAEL BAKER, a native of Germany, aged 52, who last Monday fell through the hatchway of premises No. 19 Fulton-street, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. The deceased resided at No. 174 Nassau-street, Brooklyn, and was in the employ of VANDERBILT & Co., at No. 23 Fulton-street. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest.

CHAS. F. HEINER, a Prussian emigrant, fell off the bulkhead at Castle Garden yesterday, and was fortunately rescued from drowning by the policeman stationed there.

ZAVIER EGEL, a laborer, fell through the hatchway of No. 90 Water-street yesterday, and sustained dangerous injuries. He was taken to his home in Hoboken.

DANIEL LACEY, of No. 336 East Eleventh-street, was thrown from his wagon by a horse running away in Fourth-avenue, near Tenth-street. LACEY was dangerously injured, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MICHAEL SULLIVAN, of No. 150 Cherry-street, was knocked down and severely injured by a truck yesterday near his residence.

Supposed Attempts to Swindle.

Within the last few days a large number of the leading firms of this City have received letters requesting that small quantities of goods might be sent on at once to the writer, and stating that the amount due thereon would be at once remitted. In several cases the goods ordered were four ounces of quinine, worth about $3 per ounce; in others half a gross of lead pencils, and in others small quantities of perfumery or patent medicines. The letters were written on note paper bearing the printed headings of "CHARLES H. BALLARD, Manufacturer of Fire-arms, Armory, Milford, Conn.;" or of "EDGAR REMINGTON, Armory, Norwalk, Conn."

Mr. REMINGTON is a prominent manufacturer of firearms, but it is known that the orders do not come from him. Mr. BALLARD has retired from business some time ago. It is, of course, just possible that the orders may be genuine; but, on the other hand, there is good reason to believe that the writers are swindlers on a small scale, who are using the names of honest and well-known gentlemen to cover their nefarious designs.

Although the letters have different signatures, they all appear to be written by the same person.

Old New-York.

The old well, known as the Manhattan Well, down which was thrown the corpse of GULIELMA SANDS, murdered, as is believed, by her lover, LEVI WEEKS, some seventy years ago, and the locality of which had been forgotten, has been rediscovered by the occupant of the building No. 115 Spring-street. The well was found while the flower-garden of No. 115 was being dug. It is of large diameter, and was covered over with large flat stones.

The supposed murderer invited the girl SANDS to take a ride with him one Winter's evening, and that was the last seen of her alive. WEEKS was tried for the murder, and was defended by AARON BURR, ALEXANDER HAMILTON and EDWARD P. LIVINGSTON. The evidence was insufficient to convict, but he found it convenient to leave the City as soon as the trial was concluded.

The old well was known to exist, but its precise location had passed from the memory of the "oldest inoabitant."

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

At 4 o'clock A. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the basement of the three-story building Nos. 29 and 31 King-street, owned by JOHN RUSSELL and occupied by ELIAS WOODBRIDGE, cabinet maker. The flames originated from the explosion of a kerosene-oil lamp, and occasioned a damage of $300 on stock and $200 on building, all covered by insurance.

The following are the names of the officers of Eagle Base-ball Club, of this City for the present year: W. F. NORTON, President; F. C. MCELROY, Vice-President; T. H. GANGHAN, Secretary; H. BELLOWS, Treasurer; Directors, Messrs. KANE, STEVENS and BELLOWS; Delegates, Messrs. H. A. VILT and F. C. MCELROY; Board of Inquiry, DALY, THOMSON and ANGHEM.

New and improved sleeping coaches, of the style so widely and popularly known for their comfort and elegant appointments, have been placed upon the line Erie, and are run through without change to Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo and Rochester. A conductor accompanies each coach through to destination, and passengers remain in undisturbed possession of their selected sections or state-rooms during the entire trip. These advantages and its broad-gauge commend this route to the patronage of all travelers, and especially to ladies and families.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday morning in the East River, at Pier No. 28, and removed to the Morgue for identification and inquest by Coroner FLYNN.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the kindling-wood factory, Nos. 440 and 442 Eleventh-avenue. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss $100, no insurance.

Dr. FRED. MEYER'S son, aged 4, fell from a third-story window of his father's residence, No. 147 East Eighty-third-street, yesterday afternoon, and sustained dangerous injuries.

At 6 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the second floor of the tenement-house No. 122 Broome-street, caused by a kerosene lamp exploding. The occupant, LOUIS GOLDMEYER, sustained a loss of $100.

The Eighth Ward Police arrested ISAAC HATCH, aged 16, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of shooting JAMES MACKERSON, aged 10, in the face with a pistol loaded with buckshot. The prisoner is detained for further examination.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the rear building No. 31 King-street, occupied by E. WOODBRIDGE as a cabinet shop, when a damage of $300 was occasioned.

The dead body of an infant was found yesterday in Forsyth-street.

Brooklyn.

The number of arrests made by the Brooklyn Police during the past week was 302.

Mr. J. S. MACKEY, broker, at No. 20 Court-street, received a check from a young man yesterday morning for $300, which he cashed promptly. The check turns out to be a forgery, and Mr. MACKEY would feel obliged to the aforesaid young man if he would turn up.

THOS. SLAVIN was arrested by Officer COWAN, of the Forty-second Precinct, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of having assaulted JOHN CARROLL with a club and slung shot, at the corner of Water and Jay streets, where there is a drinking saloon, in which the alleged assailant was a bartender. The accused was locked up.

JOHN DEVLIN, a tailor, 50 years of age, and residing at No. 108 Degraw-street, was arrested yesterday by Officer SUTTON, of the Forty-third Precinct, on a charge of felonious assault, for stabbing his wife ELLEN twice on the right arm, and cutting her head in two places with the leg of a stove. The bleeding victim was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, and her wretched assailant was locked up to await examination.

New-Jersey.

Chief of Police FOWLER, of Jersey City, having refused to deliver to the Coroners the effects of a Swede, named ANTON ALOON, who committed suicide, Coroner WARREN applied at the Surrogate's office, yesterday, obtained the necessary papers, and administered on the man's effects.

The Jersey City Saengerrunde held a meeting on Friday evening to consider the subject of sending a delegation to Charleston, S. C., to take part in the grand Saengerbund to be held there in June.

A complimentary supper was given on Friday night at the factory of CORNELIUS WALSH & SON, corner of Railroad avenue and Hamilton-street, Newark, to Mr. JOSIAH WALSH, Superintendent of the establishment. Over 200 employes and a large number of invited guests assembled and spent a very pleasant evening.

An inquest was held on Friday night before Coroner LANG, of Newark, on the body of GEORGE SCHWERE, found in a boiler in the zinc works of that city. SCHWERE was a boiler cleaner at the works, and was found dead a few days since, his body in and his hands and head outside the boiler. The jury found that death was caused by asphyxia, from the inhalation of poisonous gases, and particularly carbonic oxide.

Two well-dressed young men entered recently Mr. BALDWIN'S store, No. 186 Market-street, Newark, and while one engrossed the attention of the clerk, the other stole over $100 from the till besides checks for twice that amount.

JAS. GULICK and HENRY SHELLY, of No. 52 Nesbitt-street, Newark, were arrested last evening as suspicious characters. They were discovered near a file factory, which was found open, but nothing having been missed, they were discharged.

At the Hackensack Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, SAM SUTTON, the negro murderer of CÆSAR ZABRISKIE, was ordered to be hanged on the 25th of June. The Court directed the Sheriff to observe the statute strictly at the execution—*i. e.*, that he be hanged in the prison, or in an inclosure adjoining the prison.

Our readers should not fail to see the new styles of Boys' Clothing, corner Canal and Broadway, where BALDWIN, the clothier, caters for the million, and sells at one price. Lowest in the City.—*Evening Mail.*

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

John H. Whitton was brought before the Commissioner for examination on a charge of having counterfeit money. Last January he gave Henry Benjamin a counterfeit $50 bill in part payment for a horse. He protested that he did not know the bill was bad, but when he was arrested last Thursday by Officer Applegate a counterfeit $5 bill and some counterfeit currency were found in his pockets. Commissioner BETTS committed him for trial.

ANOTHER BOUNTY SWINDLE.

Thomas F. Fox was charged by Mary Reynolds with obtaining the back pay due her deceased husband and withholding it from her. Thomas Brown, a clerk for her brother, confirmed the story. The case will be examined further on the 22d.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Stephen Sherlock, George Schneider and Jonas Ford were brought up for running a distillery without a license.

Francis Anderson, Assistant Assessor of the Thirty-second District, testified that Sherlock had what was ostensibly a vinegar factory at Nos. 188 and 190 East Twenty-fifth-street; Schneider was employed there, and Ford drove an express wagon for the concern. On the 8th instant the witness saw a number of barrels unloaded from an express wagon at the defendants' place; on the 9th he saw another express wagon unloaded there; on the 10th a double truck was unloaded there, and on the 12th another double truck; all the loads were barrels; the last load mentioned consisted of six barrels looking like whisky barrels; the witness entered the place and found that the barrels did contain whisky and were without stamps; altogether, there were 115 barrels of whisky there, and 200 barrels of vinegar.

Benjamin F. Clayton, another Assistant Assessor, confirmed the story of the first witness. The examination will be continued on the 20th.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 17.

Before Judge Sutherland.

THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF JUSTICES OF DISTRICT COURTS IN THIS CITY—WHAT NUMBER CONSTITUTES A JURY?—IMPORTANT DECISION.

The People ex rel. The Metropolitan Board of Health vs. Thaddeus H. Lane, Justice, &c., (two cases.)—The Board of Health brought two actions before Justice Lane, for penalties; one against Dr. Ranney for an aggregate of penalties amounting to $250, for not making the proper reports to them of deaths, and one against Thomas B. Kerr, for penalties under the Tenement-house act, amounting to $100. In Ranney's case, the defendant appeared, joined issue, demanded a jury, and took one or two adjournments, and then insisted that he was entitled to a jury of twelve men under the Constitution. Justice Lane decided that he was so entitled, but that he had no power to impannel a jury of more than six, and therefore could not proceed with the case. In the case of Kerr, on the joining of issue before the same Justice, the defendant made a similar demand and Judge Lane made a similar decision.

The Board of Health thereupon applied to the Supreme Court for a *mandamus* in each case, to compel Justice Lane to proceed, and the motion was argued at great length some days, a report of which was published in the TIMES.

Mr. Justice Sutherland has now rendered a decision in the case, of which the following is an abstract of all the material parts:

The suit against Ramsay is brought under a section of the act of 1857, extending the authority of the District Courts to the collection of penalties not exceeding $250. The District Courts are statutory Courts, and the Justice was therefore right in deciding that he could not hold Court with twelve jurors. The real question was, therefore, whether the act of 1857 and other acts authorizing the trial of cases in Justices' Courts, was constitutional. The clause of the Constitution of 1846, relied on by the defendant, was this: "The trial by jury in all cases in which it has been heretofore used, shall remain inviolate forever, but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases in the manner to be provided by law." There was no doubt that this meant a common law jury of twelve men. This had been held by the Court of Appeals in several cases, but they had also held it was not the purpose of the provision to enlarge the practice or use of trials by jury of twelve men. Trials without jury or with a jury of six men were known before the adoption of the Constitution of 1846; there had been many acts of this kind. In 1813 Justices of the Peace with a jury of six men were given jurisdiction of sums less than $25. In 1824 this was extended to $50. This was adopted in the Revised Statutes. In 1840 this was extended to claims and penalties not exceeding $100. These acts did not include New-York City, but they were matters where the trial by common law jury had not been theretofore used. In the inferior Courts of this City the act of 1813 had provided for trials in Assistant Justices' Courts with a jury of but six, where the claim did not exceed $25. The act of 1820 extended this to $50. The Revised Statutes continued this jurisdiction. After the Constitution of 1846 various changes were made in the names, but not in the essentials, of these inferior courts, the act of April, 1857, extending their jurisdiction to $250. Judge SUTHERLAND therefore decides that, as to Kerr's case, being but for $100, there is no question of constitutionality and a trial can be compelled with but six jurors.

As to the other case where $250 is involved, he holds the act of 1857 does not violate Ranney's constitutional right to a trial of the issues by a common law jury of twelve men, for by the third sub-division of the third section of the act, he had and has the right at any time after issue joined, and before the trial, to remove the action to the Court of Common Pleas, where he can have a trial by a jury of twelve men upon executing an understanding to the plaintiff, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the justices. I do not think, concludes Judge SUTHERLAND, that these terms, upon which he can have a jury of twelve, should be regarded as such a clog upon his constitutional right to a trial by a jury of twelve as to be a violation of it. Moreover, Ranney did not claim a right to a jury of twelve at the time issue was joined, nor until several adjournments; but at the time issue was joined he did demand a trial by jury, which meant such a jury trial as he could have in that Court. Now, I am not sure that it cannot be said that Ranney waved any right to a jury of twelve otherwise than by complying with the terms mentioned in section 3 of the act of 1857. The learned Judge concluded as follows: "Upon the whole, I think both motions should be granted, without costs, but the *mandamus* in the case of Ranney must be that Justice Lane try and dispose of the action with a jury of six, unless Ranney remove the action to the Court of Common Pleas, under the act of 1857, before the commencement of the trial in the District Court."

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 17.

By Judge Cardozo.

Hunter vs. Hunter et al.; findings settled, &c.

In the matter of the petition of Sarah F. Comfort for leave to sell, &c.; report confirmed and order granted.

In the matter of St. Thomas' Church of New-York; report confirmed and order granted.

By Judge Sutherland.

The People ex rel. the Metropolitan Board of Health *vs.* Thaddeus H. Lane, Justice, &c.; motion must be granted without costs. See opinion.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

There were upon the calendar yesterday fourteen cases of petit larceny, eleven of assault and battery, one of cruelty to animals, and one of keeping disorderly house, and not one of the twenty-seven would have developed anything of interest but for the adroit management of the presiding Magistrate.

A FIGHT FOR THE RULES.

James King called at eleven o'clock at night to see a friend at his boarding-house, and Mrs. Elizabeth Wood, the landlady, denied him admission. It appeared to be contrary to the rules of the house, and the complainant declared that when she attempted to close the door, King "pushed his way into the 'all, where 'e houtrageously hassaulted me, getting 'is 'ands hin the 'air of my 'ead, and 'olding me down huntil my 'usband and the hofficer came hup and took him hoff." The officer deposed that when he arrived he found King surrounded by several females, robed only in the trailing garments of the night, and Mrs. Wood admitted that she was armed with a club, and had threatened to knock the intruder down. Thereupon the Justice found King guilty, but suspended judgment and discharged him, with a warning not to again attempt to visit a friend under such difficulties.

THE STOCK GAME.

Peter McDonald met an errand-boy, named Berthold Dittmer, carrying a bundle of shirts, and induced him, by the payment of twenty cents, to take a message a short distance, McDonald kindly offering to hold the bundle until he came back. The boy went, and, of course, returned to find that the shirts and McDonald had disappeared. That conscienceless operator was, however, subsequently arrested, and was rewarded with an imprisonment of four months, and was also asked to pay a fine of $50.

A DEN DEMOLISHED.

William Knapp was charged by Officer Richardson, of the Fourteenth Precinct, with keeping a disorderly house at No. 163 Canal-street. Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, was called as a witness and testified that the place was a resort for thieves, and Knapp was therefore sent to the Penitentiary for four months, and sentenced to pay a fine of $50, and to be committed until paid.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Dowling, Justice.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

James Costello, of No. 111 Mott-street, caused the arrest and arraignment of James Flynn, an inmate of the same premises, on a charge of felonious assault. It appears that the two men had a quarrel Friday night, when Flynn drew a knife and stabbed his opponent in the neck. The Magistrate held the accused for trial.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

CAUGHT BY A BELL.

The meat box of the restaurant No. 51 Bowery, having been regularly robbed for a long time past, the proprietor, as a last means of detecting the thief, attached an alarm bell to the box. On Friday morning the bell gave its timely warning, and the inmates hurrying to the spot found one Joseph Meyer in the act of taking out a joint of meat. The proof was conclusive and the culprit was committed.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

LARCENY.

Detective Lidgate of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested one Mary Kiernan upon the complaint of Mary E. Stewart, No. 187 Greene-street, who charged that clothing worth $50 had been stolen from her premises, and that the prisoner as an inmate of the house had the opportunity to commit the theft. None of the stolen property was found in possession of the accused, but she was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Esq., Surrogate.

The following wills were admitted during the week ending April 17, 1869: Charlotte M. Burlock, Grove B. West, John A. Iselin, Charles L. Carpenter, Edward Crary, Julius Lenz, Emilie Smith.

Letters of administration were granted on estates of John Burns, Catharine Trahey, Henry Muller, John Curtis, Regna Rhoades, Gottleib Reggi, Sarah Black, Stephen Lutz, George Miller, George Mulder, Gertrude Shasster, Mary Wood, Moses Leopold, Hannah Mulrihill, Theodore Rogers, Simon Seelig, Thomas Scott, Francis D. Devall, James Franklin, Ann Hogan, Patrick J. Malone, Julia Newman, Rachel Adam, Mary Devinney, Abel Downes, John Hynan, Felix Roose, Ebenezer Smith, Helena Saarback.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

Jonathan Saul, Garret Cassidy, Peter Schwarz, Sarah E. Hayes and Norman Campbell, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Emma S. Williamson of the Town of Gravesend; Elizabeth Jane Potter, Thomas Atkinson, Andrew Armstrong, Bridget Lee, Catharine Jacobs and Elisha Sands, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of the estate of Clara N. Haynes and Charles F. Haynes were granted to Henry W. Mitchell; of Clara Van Cleef to William E. Lawson; of Esther Newman and Lavinia Newman to Simon Caro; of Julius M. Roeder, John Roeder, Ferdinand Roeder and Joseph Roeder, to their mother; of Mary A. Roberts and Charles E. Roberts to Susan A. Smith; of Sarah R. Lee to Sarah Ferguson; of Caroline C. Phelps and Hannah A. Phelps to Cornelia C. Phelps, their mother; and of Edward J. Sherman to Phebe A. Sherman, his mother, all of the City of Brooklyn.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, April 17.

Bonds steady at an advance of ⅛, the closing quotations being 87¾.

PARIS, Saturday, April 17.

The Bourse is firmer to-day, with an advance in Rentes to 71f. 37c.

LONDON, Saturday, April 17—1 P. M.

Sugar, afloat, easier, but not quotably lower. Tallow 45s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Saturday, April 17.

Petroleum a shade firmer, closing at 53½f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Saturday, April 17.

Cotton closes unchanged, both for transactions on the spot and to arrive.

LONDON, Saturday, April 17—11 A. M.

Consols opened at 93⅛ for money, and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 81⅜. Stocks open quiet; Eries, 24; Illinois Centrals, 97; Atlantic and Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 17—11 A. M.

The Cotton market opens quiet; Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. The shipments from Bombay to the 10th inst., since the last report, have been 81,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are dull and unchanged.

LONDON, Saturday, April 17—1 P. M.

Consols close at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty bonds, 81⅜. Stocks close quiet; Eries, 24; Illinois, 96¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 17—1 P. M.

The Cotton market closed quiet; Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d.; the sales of the day have been 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 28s. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 72s. ℔ cwt.; Cheese, 79s. ℔ cwt. for the best grade of American Fine.

HAVRE, Saturday, April 17.

The Cotton market opens quiet for both on the spot and afloat.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 17—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N.	Hazy	48
Halifax	S.	Cloudy	49
Portland	S. W.	Clear	52
Boston	N. W.	Clear	58
New-York	S. E.	Cloudy	58
Philadelphia	S. W.	Cloudy	55
Wilmington, Del.	S. W.	Hazy	58
Washington	S. W.	Raining	55
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Cloudy	60
Richmond	S. W.	Cloudy	57
Augusta, Ga.	S.	Cloudy	64
Charleston	E. S. E.	Clear	64
Savannah	S. W.	Clear	65
Oswego	S.	Raining	49
Buffalo	W.	Clear	43
Pittsburg	—	Clear	52
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	52
Louisville	S. E.	Clear	54
Mobile	S.	Cloudy	70
New-Orleans	S. E.	Cloudy	72
Key West	E.	Cloudy	78
Havana	S. E.	Clear	77

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.				
Main	April	3	Bremen	New-York.
City of Antwerp	April	7	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.				
Allemannia	April	20	New-York	Hamburg.
Etna	April	20	New-York	Liverpool.
France	April	21	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	April	21	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	April	21	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	April	21	New-York	London.
Main	April	22	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	April	24	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	April	24	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR VERA CRUZ, HAVANA, ETC.				
Cleopatra	April	19	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Henry Chauncey	April	21	New-York	Aspinwall.
Eagle	April	22	New-York	Havana.
Merrimack	April	23	New-York	Rio.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Mexico, *via* Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Cleopatra*, close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *vià* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *vià* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *vià* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *vià* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South; Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 17—*In steamship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool*—Miss M. R. Grant, Miss T. L. Grant and Miss E. P. Grant, Mrs. Lockeyer and child, Mrs. Dr. Hall, Wm. Mitchell, D. Catlin, R. A. Hill, F. F. Burlock, W. F. Orr, W. B. Gardner and wife, Mr. Grant and servant, John Reid, Selig Stein, Martin Cabers, E. S. Stenwornt, J. M. Stenwornt, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Musgrove, James P. Fogg, E. T. Howard, John White, J. Morris Robinson, wife and 2 children, Ed. Moore, H. C. Turner, Jr., Frank Martine, John Mitchell and wife, C. H. Boelen and wife, C. J. Welley, Wm. M. Grorty, A. Fowler, Frank Mitchell, Walter Mitchell, W. H. Smith, Jules Plunkett, George Phelan, Don Roman de la Torre, C. H. Pix, Geo. T. Angell, Ernest Shoch, W. A. Groenewood, Sylvanus Scovil, Maxwell Lowry, Henry Pickering, Gilbert Vance, Rev. J. H. Eccleston, Thomas White, Joseph Cross, W. B. Okeson, T. Catlin, J. L. Tracey, Mr. Chipman, Jose Bolivar, J. Vincent Garcia, G. B. Crawley, G. L. M. Gibbs, John W. A. Greene, H. S. Evans.

APRIL 17—*In steamship Ville de Paris, for Brest and Havre.*—Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Amory, Jr., 2 children and 2 servants, Mrs. McAlpine and 2 daughters, Mrs. S. Fiske, Mrs. Strong and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Barbey, 2 children and 2 servants, Samuel Boyd, Misses D. B. Boyd, A. G. Boyd, A. G. King, S. F. King, and Sara Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Mauger, 3 children and servant, L. B. Binsse, Misses Lovejoy, Miss Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Bemis, R. C. Lancey, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan, 2 children and 2 servants, Mrs. Turnure, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Clark, Jr.; Geo. G. Munger, Mrs. A. Merian, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Stanley, child, and governess, A. Rusch, Mrs. Deniker, Mr. and Mrs. S. Fontecilla and servant, Mr. E. L. Finch, G. W. Street, Dr. Bolt, Mrs. J. D. Smith, 3 children and servant, Miss Henderson, Mrs. E. Sedgwick and 2 children, John Kelly and friend, Misses Kelly, W. Lusk, F. L. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Deane and child, Miss Francis, E. Valle, E. Morret, Mr. Rothschild, Mr. Bernheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Silvie, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Hervey, Mr. Coupeux, R. Criado, J. A. Abry, A. Sattler, E. B. Scheyer, Mrs. Lesure, Mrs. Guerin, Mr. Shepard, Mr. Bragiotti, Mrs. S. De Forest and 2 children, Mrs. Cornibert and 2 children, E. Carillo, J. Dreyfus, N. N. Cornish, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Adams, Mrs. Ama Wang, Mrs. A. M. Burtrell, Mrs. Farrington, Mme. De la Grange, Mr. Bartholomae, Mr. and Mrs. Michel and servant, Messrs. Mulligan, Miss Mulligan, Miss Dix, Mr. Graeffe, Gilbert Smith, Mr. Giguel, F. N. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Belfrens, N. Delattore, J. Schig, Mrs. Villers and child, Mr. Nautre, Mr. Lavesvre, Mrs. Durocher and child, John Koch and brothers, Mr. and Mrs. Springer and child, Mr. Burns, Mr. Guerin, Mr. Balliard, Mr. Bloch. Mr. and Mrs. Faire, Mr. Cattard, Mr. Imasso, Samuel Thompson, Capt. Truchy, Mrs. Lauth, Mr. Dubuc, Alexander Ewing, E. LaRon, Miss Coutegean, Mrs. Roy, Mr. Charmo, Mr. Weichel, Mr. and Mrs. Vetard, J. Pass, C. Brown, Edw. Sidney, T. R. Clark.

APRIL 17—*In steamship England, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Whitehorn and child, Mrs. Malone, F. F. Burlock, Mrs. F. F. Burlock, Mrs. Plummer, Hy. C. Wire, Captain J. Pitts Jayne, Paul Andre, J. H. Adams, and others in the steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Vall, Brownlow Cole, J. F. Cummings, Jas. McKee, F. J. Prentiss, E. K. Honding, J. A. McClelland, J. Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. William Flanners, J. Hall, Mrs. C. H. Brown, Miss C. H. Bronnun, Miss Kate Colbert, A. Glaser, Samuel Close, J. Ryan.

In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah—E. B. Smith, F. S. Witherly, A. Conklin and lady, F. C. Taylor, Jr., Mrs. C. Fulton, William Tompson and lady, George Johnson, Charles Wilson.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 17—*In steamship United Kingdom, from Liverpool*—W. J. Powell and family, F. McComb, Mrs. Mackay, James Gray, Alfred Lagerstein, Geo. Young, James Kennedy, Miss Kennedy, Chas. Drydale, Jas. Conway.

In steamship Virgo, from Savannah—J. F. Harrison, E. J. Brenlis, E. and P. Hersey, M. Marks, A. Wells, Mr. Strong, wife and child, E. Hopkins, W. Strong, Mrs. M. Babcock, E. K. Stanley, D. Tulleyn, D. L. Porter, R. A. Hall, John Sheedy, J. M. Norris, Mrs. Ellen S. Hall, Mr. Smith, C. R. Fisher, Mrs. Fisher, John Douglass, S. Satterlee, Mrs. Emily Keyns, Mrs. Mary Heynes, J. R. Haynes, H. M. Franklin, Miss Irene Clark, and 10 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 17 | Sun sets.... 6 42 | Moon sets..12 10
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11 46 | Gov. Island.12 35 | Hell Gate.. 1 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 17.

Arrived.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, April 13, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. April 16, at 10 A. M., passed steamship Columbia, hence for Havana; 10:30 A. M., passed steamship Herman Livingston, hence for Savannah; 11:30 A. M., passed steamship Magnolia, hence for Charleston; 1:30 P. M., lat. 37 47, lon. 74 35, passed schr. Agility, (of Halifax,) strg. N. E.

Steamship Perit, Gardiner, Galveston April 4, and Key West 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Has experienced severe N. and N. W. gales the entire passage.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br.,) Steinhouse, Liverpool and Moville March 28, via St. John, N. B., April 14, with passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Charleston, (of Liverpool,) Cochrane, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Bark Troy, (Norw.,) Emmanuelson, Newcastle 56 ds., with mdse. to H.&F.W.Meyer. Has been 6 weeks from the Western Islands, with strong W. and N. W. winds; March 29, lat. 37 39, lon. 63 23, passed the wreck of schr. Quickstep, (Br.,) water-logged and abandoned: April 15, lat. 38, long. 73, spoke bark Martin Luther, (Norw.,) from Gottenburg, for Boston.

Bark Mathilde, (N. G.,) Warnken, Rio Janeiro 58 ds., with coffee to Rodocanachi & Frangahiadi; has been 14 ds. north of Hatteras; March 8, lat. 12 36 south, lon. 31 58, spoke ship Peruvian, hence for Yokohama.

Bark Fremad, (Norw.,) Evansen, Cardiff 42 ds., with railroad iron to Funch, Meincke & Co.

Bark Melbourne, (of Dundee,) Tosh, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to Brown, Bros. & Co.

Bark Clausman, (of Arbroth,) Leslie, Rio Janeiro 70 ds., with coffee to Weston & Gray. Crossed the equator March 8, in lon. 34. Has been 16 ds. W. of Bermuda with northerly gales.

Bark Emily, (of Halifax,) Dinsmore, Sagua 14 ds. with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Carib, Jayne, St. Croix, (West End) 20 ds., with sugar and rum to B. Hanford. Left no American vessels.

Brig Sunnyside, (of Dundee,) Teviotdale, Colombo, Ceylon, Dec. 24, with coffee, &c., to Kirkland & Von Sachs. Sld. in co. with ship Southern Cross for London. Passed Cape of Good Hope Feb. 4, and crossed the equator March 10 in lon. 30; has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. W. winds. Jan. 25, lat. 25 03, lon. 59 01 E., spoke ship Avon, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for Falmouth; Feb. 7, lat. 35 06, lon. 20 30, spoke bark Peony, from Algoa Bay, for London; 3d, lat. 34 54 S., lon. 18 02 E., spoke ship Patrician, from Calcutta, for Havelstroupt; 12th, lat. 26 43 S., lon. 5 53 E., spoke bark Sunbeam, from Vizagapatam, for Marseilles; 24th, lat. 10 47 S., lon. 13 37, spoke ship Southern Cross, from Colombo, for London. March 9, 22 miles S. of the equator, lon. 30, spoke brig Triton, (Swed.,) from Montevideo, for Antwerp, 70 ds. out and short of provisions. April 11, lat. 35 27, lon. 73 34, passed bark Delhi, steering S.

Brig Star, (of Salem,) Sparrow, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brown, Bros. & Co.; vessel to Master.

Brig Alice, (of Maitland, N. S.) Godet, Guantanamo 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co. Left in port brig J. Brightman and Mary E. Thayer, discharging.

Brig Pomona, (of Richmond, Me.) Brown, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co., vessel to Chas. L. Wright & Co.

Brig Renshaw, Sylvester, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to R. A. Roberson & Co.

Brig Scotland, (of Barbadoes,) Crowell, Demerara 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to E. T. Smith & Co.

Brig Ærolite, (of Prince Edward's Island,) McDonald, Guantanamo 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to master. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. and N. E. winds.

Brig Groste, (Ital.,) Collora, Palermo 55 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Schr. Retorno, (Mex.,) Poch, Tobasco 19 ds., with logwood and fustic to Moller & Theband. Has had heavy weather on the coast; left no American vessels.

Schr. Alice Oakes, (of Gardiner, Me.,) Mason, Baracoa 14 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas. Has had northerly gales the entire passage.

Schr. S. P. Hawes, Jackson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Agent, Chadwick, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Carrie H. Spofford, Olmstead, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Pavilion, Reed, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Gates & Co.

Schr. Adah, (of Annapolis, N. S.,(Lecaen, Cardenas 16 ds., with molasses to order.

Schr. C. Frann, Sipple, Elizabethport, for Black Rock.

Schr. Celestia, Hubbard, Elizabethport, for Bull's Ferry, Conn.

Schr. James Buchanan, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Derby.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. J. Paine, Rich, Richmond 6 ds., with coal to Crowell & Paine.

Schr. Silas Wright, Mahon, Elizabethport, for Bristol.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. John Wallace, Silleck, Newburg, for Wareham.

Schr. Susan Potter, Potter, Philadelphia, for Newburyport.

Schr. Samuel Nash, Brown, Elizabethport, for Stonington.

Schr. Willard, Caswell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Fakir, Saunders, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ralph Carlton, (of Camden, Me.,) Pearce, Sagua 16 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Schr. Ellen, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wyman, Trinidad de Cuba 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Barnstoff & Co.

Schr. J. Irving, Chamberlain, Virginia.
Schr. M. E. Turner, Camp, Virginia.
Schr. Annie Barland, Hall, Virginia.
Schr. S. J. Barnett, Barn, Virginia.
Schr. James E. Merritt, Booze, Virginia.
Schr. Charlotte, Quillan, Virginia.
Schr. Moderator, Rulon, Virginia.
Schr. B. J. Reeves, Banin, Virginia.
Schr. J. & J. Franklin, Randolph, Virginia.
Schr. J. Van Yant, Bennett, Virginia.
Schr. Anthony Kelly, Somers, Virginia.
Schr. Maxon Rogers, Jackson, Virginia.
Schr. E. J. Duncan, Bowen, Virginia.
Schr. Benjamin Oliver, Oliver, Virginia.
Schr. Sarah Purvis, Jones, Virginia.
Schr. Maria Jane, Jones, Virginia.
Schr. Belle R. Hull, Driscoll, Virginia.
Schr. Cornelius, Kelly, Virginia.
Schr. John Collins, Cox, Virginia.
Schr. Willow Harp, Davis, Virginia.
Schr. D. Davidson, Ketchum, Virginia.
Schr. Palestine, Anderson, Virginia.
Schr. Adaliza, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr. Brandywine, Ryder, Virginia.
Schr. Banvard, Letts, Virginia.
Schr. Little Mira, Nelson, Virginia.
Schr. Garrett P. Wright, Cropper, Virginia.
Schr. Ocean Wave, Zelleff, Virginia.
Schr. Breeze, Overton, Baltimore.
Schr. Maria Pearson, Grant, Baltimore.
Schr. Vapor, Newberry, Baltimore.
Schr. Jennie A. Sheppard, Vandef, Alexandria.
Schr. J. Predmore, Seavey, Elizabethport, for Saco.
Schr. Albion, Shaw, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Rachel Jane, Cook, Elizabethport, for Bristol.
Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Elizabethport, for Stamford.
Schr. Ontario, Baker, Elizabethport, for Newport.
Schr. Maria Hawley, Jones, Trenton, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Judge Tenny, Stone, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.
Schr. Emily, Jones, Stamford.
Schr. Sarah Selsey, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. John Warren, Magar, Providence.
Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Providence.
Schr. T. P. Abel, Fowler, Providence.
Schr. Sarah Ann, Oliver, Providence.
Schr. Surge, Warwick, Norwich.
Schr. Ann Myrick, Stevens, Gloucester.
Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.
Schr. Baltimore, Johnson, New-Haven.
Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Portchester.
Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Schr. Barbara, Hudder, Virginia.
Schr. Henry May, Ireland, Virginia.
Schr. C. & M. Rogers, Wright, Virginia.
Schr. Edward H. Clark, Williams, Virginia.
Schr. Julia Willetts, Bayles, Virginia.
Schr. John Forsyth, Applegate, Baltimore.
Schr. Minnie Kinney, Parsons, Georgetown.
Schr. Sarah J. Hoyt, Hoyt, Baltimore.
Schr. A. C. Lyon, Lyon, Baltimore.
Schr. Adelia Killey, Young, Baltimore.
Schr. Herschel, Chamberlain, Baltimore.
Schr. A. R. Wetmore, Rogers, Georgetown.
Schr. H. P. Simons, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. J. P. Seguine, French, Virginia.
Schr. Helen P., Lenes, Norfolk, for Saybrook.
WIND—At sunset, fresh, N. W., clear.

Below.

Ship Constance, from Bristol, Eng., 36 ds.—(By pilot-boat G. W. Blunt, No. 11.)

Sailed.

Steamships Ville de Paris, for Havre; City of Brooklyn and England, for Liverpool; Ocean Queen, for Bremen; United States, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 17—Arr. bark Howland, from Surinam; reports April 2, lat. 33 34, lon. 66 18, fell in with Br. bark Stad Zerikzee, from Doboy Island, Ga., with timber, for Shields, waterlogged and pump disabled; took off all hands and brought them to this port.

Also arr. steamer Norman, from Philadelphia; ship Emily McNear, Liverpool; brigs Redwood, Remedios; L. L. Wadsworth, Baltimore; Maria Wheeler, Philadelphia; Isabelle Jewett, New-York; schrs. C. E. Raymond, Charleston; Granite State, New-York.

CHARLESTON, April 17—Arr. schr. Scud, from Red Beech, Me.; brig Nathaniel Stevens, from St. George, Me.

Sld. steamer Manhattan, for New-York; schr. Wm. Staler, for Georgetown, S. C.; schr. Mary, do.; steamer Maryland, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 17—Passed up for Baltimore, ships India and Pacific, from Buenos Ayres; schrs. Irvie, from Matanzas, and Dearborn, from Mayaguez.

Passed in for Richmond, brig Christine IX. and schr. Southerner, from New-York; schr. Geo. Lockport, for Norfolk; schr. Wanderer, not Eva, from Brazil for New-York, ashore at the Cape, has been stripped of rigging, and is now being pumped out.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 17—The steamship Mariposa, from New-York 10th inst., arrived at this port to-day.

SAVANNAH, April 17—Cld. steamships Montgomery and San Salvador, for New-York; Tonawanda, Philadelphia; barks Alexander Brough, Wales; Carl George, Norva Russie.

Spoken, &c.

Aurora—brig, from Cienfuegos for New-York, April 7, lat. 28, lon. 80.

Maria—bark, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) from Cardiff for Norfolk, Va., April 14, lat. 30 10, lon. 69 20.

Velocity—brig, from Cienfuegos for New-York, April 9, lat. 30, lon. 79.

Foreign Ports.

At Guantanamo March 29, brig Sarah A. Holbrook, for New-York, ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

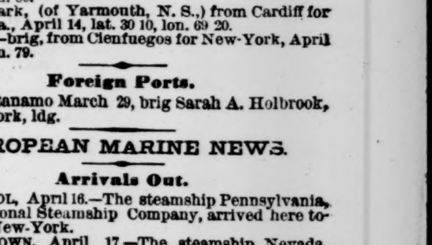
Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, April 16.—The steamship Pennsylvania, of the National Steamship Company, arrived here to-day from New-York.

QUEENSTOWN, April 17.—The steamship Nevada, from New-York April 7, arrived at this port this morning, en route to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 17.—The steamship Saxonia, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived at this port at 2:30 o'clock this morning, on her way to Hamburg.

THE CELEBRATED



BRAND BLACK ALPACAS,
one of the most desirable fabrics now worn by ladies either for promenade or house dress. There are no
ALPACAS
imported equal to the
"CELEBRATED BUFFALO BRAND"
for fineness of texture, brilliancy of color, and durability of wear; they excel all others ever offered in this market. They have all the finish and lustre of a gros grain silk; made of the very best material, and are positively superior to any
BLACK ALPACA
ever introduced. These beautiful goods are sold by most of the leading retail dry goods merchants in New-York and Brooklyn, and are rapidly becoming the most popular and fashionable goods worn.
WILLIAM I. PEAKE & CO.,
Nos. 46, 48 and 50 White-st.,
Sole importers of the brand for the United States.

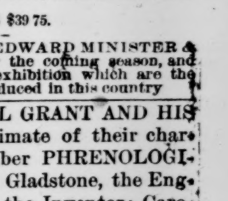
LORD & TAYLOR
OFFER THIS WEEK:
100 Pieces Superior Black Lyons Dress Silks, at $2 50, worth $3 50.
200 Pieces Rich Fancy Paris Dress Silks, at $2 to $2 25, worth $2 75 to $3.
200 Pieces Paris Brilliants, at 37 1-2c., worth 50c.
100 Pieces Dress Goods for Traveling Suits, at 37 1-2c., worth 50c.
150 Pieces Dress Goods for Traveling Suits, at 50c., worth 75c.
150 Pieces Dress Goods for Traveling Suits, at 75c., worth $1.
Other Qualities Equally Cheap.
NOS. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
NOS. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., COR. CHRYSTIE-ST.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
Special inducements will be offered this week to purchasers of the above articles by
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST.
GRAND-ST., CORNER OF CHRYSTIE-ST.

We offer for two months our entire stock of Real Bronze
GAS FIXTURES,
at the actual cost of manufacture. A liberal discount made on the cost of old patterns.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,

GAS FIXTURES.
ELEGANT STYLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
McLEWEE & PUTNAM,
NO. 561 BROADWAY,

BANNOCKBURN CHEVIOTS.



A full line of these popular goods for gentlemen's wear, in all desirable colors at
McLEOD & REMMEY'S,
IMPORTING TAILORS; NEW SALESROOMS, NO. 729 BROADWAY, CORNER WAVERLEY PLACE,
made to measure in suits of coat, trousers and waistcoats, as
LOW AS $39 75.
They have received from EDWARD MINISTER & SON, of London, styles for the coming season, and have sample garments on exhibition which are the most stylish and elegant produced in this country.

HEADS OF GENERAL GRANT AND HIS Cabinet, with an estimate of their characters, in the May number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Also, Gladstone, the English Premier; Emerson, the Inventor; Caroline L. Herschel, Astronomer. Old German artists—Holbein, Cranach, Vischer, Stoss and Durer, with portraits; Brain Waves; The Planchette Mystery; How to Treat Criminals; The Earth Cure; White Men and Black Men; Inequality of Minds; What Can I do Best? &c. Thirty cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen will have it on WEDNESDAY, the 21st. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Examine the stock of
FRENCH CHINA
DINNER AND TEA SETS,
CROCKERY, CUT AND PRESSED GLASSWARE, offered at
POPULAR PRICES.
McLEWEE & PUTNAM,
No. 561 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 281, April 17, 1869.
67, 52, 30, 19, 31, 62, 34, 29, 22, 42, 49, 59, 53.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 282, April 17, 1869.
13, 7, 4, 5, 72, 31, 67, 73, 69, 57, 25, 75, 45.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 305, April 17, 1869.
55, 57, 5, 75, 17, 4, 64, 76, 47, 46, 6, 69, 7.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 306, April 17, 1869.
76, 38, 52, 9, 48, 49, 73, 10, 6, 5, 74, 59, 29.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.